

By Mr. NORTH: Petition of Local Union No. 2296, United Mine Workers of America, Crenshaw, Pa., representing 90 members, and Local Union No. 819, United Mine Workers of America, Seminole, Pa., representing 450 members, praying for the appointment of a commission to proceed to devise ways and means to restore the food prices back to something near normal; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 11, 1916.

Rev. Edward King Hardin, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, we pause before the beginning of the work of this day and of this new week to humbly ask that Thy blessing may rest upon us and that we may have the Divine guidance that we so much need. We thank Thee, O Lord, for the privilege of work. We thank Thee that Thou dost give to us the inestimable privilege of becoming coworkers with Thyself in the carrying out and fulfilling of this great task. We remember that it is written in Thy word, "The eyes of Jehovah run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show Himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward Him." May we fulfill this condition and with clear heads and strong hearts be ready to do the work that God has for us to do, and may we ever by Thy help trust in God and do the right. In Christ's name, we ask it. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate (S. Con. Res. 27) providing for the appointment of a joint congressional committee and authorizing such committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States on the 5th day of March, 1917.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had appointed as members of the committee on the part of the House to make arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies Mr. RUCKER, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. MCKINLEY.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 15617) to establish fish-hatching and fish-cultural stations in the States of Alabama, California, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina, Maryland or Virginia, Oregon or Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Michigan, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Delaware or New Jersey, and Minnesota, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. SAMUEL J. TRIBBLE, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the provisions of the concurrent resolution of the two Houses the Chair appoints as the committee on the part of the Senate to make arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Georgia, and Mr. WARREN.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have several numerous signed telegrams from citizens of Concord, Manchester, Franklin, and Nashua, N. H., in favor of the bill which proposes to prohibit the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia. I ask that they may lie on the table, the bill being on the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is so ordered.

Mr. KENYON presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Union of Dubuque; of Typographical Union No. 118, of Des Moines; of Local Branch, American Federation of Railroad

Workers, of Marshalltown; and of Local Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Sioux City, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the placing of an embargo on food-stuffs and the necessities of life, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Local Branch No. 101, National Association of Custodian Employees of the United States Treasury Department, of Keokuk, Iowa, praying for an increase of wages, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WEEKS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Newton, Mass., praying for the placing of an embargo on coal, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 13, of Boston, Mass., praying for an investigation into the high cost of living, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TILLMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of South Carolina, praying that the maintenance-of-way employees of railroads be included within the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a petition of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held at Durham, N. C., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington, N. C., praying for an increase in the salaries of post-office clerks, city and rural carriers, and railway mail clerks, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. KERN presented a memorial of Local Branch, United Mine Workers of America, of Terre Haute, Ind., remonstrating against compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Branch, United Mine Workers of America, of Terre Haute, Ind., praying for the placing of an embargo on food products, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of South Bend, La Fayette, Greencastle, Richmond, Fort Wayne, Evansville, Attica, and Winchester, all in the State of Indiana, praying for prohibition in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., remonstrating against prohibition in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HUGHES presented a petition of the Woman's Club, of Englewood, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the dishonest advertising and sale of merchandise, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of New Jersey, remonstrating against the placing of an embargo on food products, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 7240) to prevent unfair discriminations in the sale of print paper by persons engaged in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDING:

A bill (S. 7241) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Whips (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 7242) for the relief of Warren Robinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 7243) granting an increase of pension to Oluf Volkerts (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 7244) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, and improvement of the present Federal building in Youngstown, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 7245) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at South Pittsburg, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 7246) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Fogerson; and

A bill (S. 7247) granting an increase of pension to Perry Greene; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 7248) for the relief of Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 7249) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Klawether;

A bill (S. 7250) granting an increase of pension to Reason D. Evensizer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7251) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Haynes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 7252) granting an increase of pension to John A. Crozier; and

A bill (S. 7253) granting an increase of pension to Madison O. Rose; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 7254) to amend section 301 of an act approved September 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 7255) granting a pension to John B. Fulton (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7256) granting a pension to William Douglas (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 7257) providing a fine for whoever shall forge, counterfeit, or falsely alter any certificate of discharge from the military or naval service of the United States; and

A bill (S. 7258) to further amend an act entitled "An act authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths," approved January 25, 1895, as amended by the act of March 3, 1901; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 7259) for the relief of James Andy Wallace (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 7260) granting an increase of pension to John H. Lemon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7261) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Dearborn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7262) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Heaton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7263) granting an increase of pension to James H. Boyle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7264) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Reynolds (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 7265) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bennett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 7266) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a United States post office at Phoenix, N. Y. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 7267) granting an increase of pension to Homer E. Benton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEE of Maryland:

A bill (S. 7268) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Haines; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARDING:

A bill (S. 7269) granting an increase of pension to Georgianna Thomas (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 7270) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Nientzenhelzer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VARDAMAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 181) directing the Attorney General of the United States to submit to the Supreme Court all information available bearing upon the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—ALICE A. RICHEY.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying the bill (S. 4121) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Richey, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FOLDING ROOM.

Mr. ROBINSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 286), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to appoint a superintendent of the folding

room, who shall be paid at the rate of \$1,600 per annum from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I desire to propose an amendment to Senate bill 1082. Some time ago I offered an amendment providing for a referendum to the voters of the District. Since that time the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPARD] in charge of the bill has amended it. I desire to have the substitute I now offer to accord with the amendments made to the bill printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. Mr. GRONNA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1082) to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 15617. An act to establish fish-hatching and fish-cultural stations in the States of Alabama, California, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina, Maryland or Virginia, Oregon or Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Michigan, Idaho, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Delaware or New Jersey, and Minnesota was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed. Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 10384, known as the immigration bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10384) to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States.

The SECRETARY. August 21, 1916, the bill was taken up on motion and considered as in Committee of the Whole, the committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed by the Secretary that on page 49, at line 8, the amendment which consists in striking out the article "a" was not agreed to as in Committee of the Whole. If there be no objection, the record will now disclose that this amendment has been agreed to. The Chair hears none, and the amendment is now agreed to.

The Chair is also informed that there is an amendment on page 12 which was overlooked as in Committee of the Whole. It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 12, line 20, after the word "necessary," insert a comma.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. REED. I wish to inquire the exact parliamentary situation. Is the bill now in Committee of the Whole?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is in the Senate. The first question is upon concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole. Afterwards it will be open to further amendment in the Senate.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I would have objected to taking up the bill at this time if I had known the parliamentary situation. In the months that have intervened since adjournment it escaped my recollection that the bill had proceeded to the point the record now discloses it has reached. There has not been at this session any very thorough consideration of the bill. It came up during the somewhat troublous hours of the last session. I do not think the Senate has really had its attention directed to the measure in the way it ought before so important a measure is passed.

I will say to the Senator in charge of the bill that I do not intend to take much of the time in a discussion of the measure. There are some amendments which I think are consistent with, at least, some of the purposes of the bill, which I should like to have the opportunity to present and have considered.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. OWEN. I should like to suggest to the Senator that I had intended at the conclusion of the morning hour when the bill came up to ask that it be sent back to the committee for the very purpose the Senator has in mind.

Mr. REED. Is the Senator speaking of the immigration bill?

Mr. OWEN. I thought the Senator was speaking of the corrupt-practices bill.

Mr. REED. No; the immigration bill is before the Senate. I was saying to the Senator in charge of the bill I should like to have an opportunity to present these amendments to him on the floor. It now appears that the bill is ready for a vote unless some one desires to speak on it. As far as I am concerned, I do not want to be put to the unpleasant task of talking on the bill and consuming the morning hour. I will ask the Senator from South Carolina if he will be willing to let the bill go over until to-morrow morning and allow me to present these amendments to him? I have already spoken to him about them in a general way. Then we can take up the bill at that time.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I do not anticipate that the bill will come to an immediate vote. I will say to the Senator from Missouri that there have been no radical changes made in the bill by the Senate committee from the body of the bill as it came over from the House. In one particular we made a change, where we inserted certain lines of longitude and latitude to exclude the zone which it was agreed by a vote of the Senate and the House should be excluded. There has also been, to meet the objection of some who opposed the bill before, a change in the verbiage referring to the literacy test that I think will meet some of the objections heretofore made to it. I also think that the provisions of the bill in reference to political offenses have been so worked out that they will meet, in part at least, certain objections of the Executive, who vetoed the bill when it went to him before.

The amendment to which the Senator from Missouri has called my attention seems to be one that could be readily prepared and put before the Senate upon its merits. The bill has been so often before both Houses in all its essential features that it would be a waste of time, it seems to me—except on the part of those, if there be any such, who might wish to defeat the bill—to prolong the debate. The committee embodied that amendment so as to perfect the verbiage of the text without affecting the principle in the bill as it came from the other House, which, I think, embodies in better form the principle of the old bill No. 6060. The amendment to which the Senator refers, I think, could be offered on its merits to-day. It is very easy to find the section to which it would naturally belong.

I am sure the Senator understands my position as to the crowded condition of work in the other House. It is essential that bills which are going to pass should be promptly considered and passed. For that reason I called this bill up this morning. I should be very glad to have considered, and I am sure that the Senate would consider with interest, any amendment that the Senator from Missouri might offer looking to the perfection of the measure.

Mr. REED. Well, Mr. President, I could not prepare the two amendments which I have in mind while I am sitting on the floor, with the Senate prepared to vote on the bill, in the hour and a half that remains for discussion. I shall not undertake to do it in that length of time. The matters involved are too important to be dealt with in that way.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I had overlooked one suggestion that I should be glad on this occasion to mention to the Senator from Missouri. If I understood the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Owen] aright, he intends at the hour of 2 o'clock, when the bill, which is the unfinished business, shall come up, to move to recommit that bill, which will then give this bill possibly the right of way of to-day after 2 o'clock. I had intended, the unfinished business notwithstanding, to move to continue the consideration of this bill until it be passed. I think that we perhaps shall have all of the day on this bill. I think there are others who are going to discuss the amendments which are in the bill, and I should certainly anticipate that the Senator from Missouri would have all of to-day and possibly some time to-morrow in which to prepare and discuss his amendments.

Mr. REED. All right, if I shall have that time; but of course I do not know what may happen. Here is a bill which has reached a point where the roll call is likely to occur at any minute on its final passage. I did not know that or I should have objected to the bill being considered this morning. I have already made my statement with reference to that matter. In my judgment, nothing will be gained in the saving of time by now refusing a reasonable concession and allowing the bill to go over until to-morrow morning. If it does go over until to-morrow morning, I shall then be ready to present whatever I desire. I wish to examine the bill now in its amended form.

As the Senator from South Carolina knows, this bill came up in the last hours of the last session, when there was a great deal to divert attention from it. We then had most important matters before us, and the attention of most Members was directed to those other matters. What amendments were made to this bill I do not know. They may all be wise; they may be such amendments as I should be entirely satisfied with, but they may not accord with my judgment, and I must exercise my own judgment, of course. All I am asking for is a reasonable amount of time—a few hours—in which to go over the bill and prepare whatever amendments I desire to submit. If the Senator now desires to insist upon forcing the bill on, of course I think the discussion will be longer than it would be otherwise.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from Missouri, I desire to say that it has been indicated to me that there are other minor amendments which perhaps will be offered to the bill. As I understand the status of the bill now, it is still in Committee of the Whole and open to further amendment, if I understood the Chair aright.

Mr. REED. No; the bill is in the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The bill is in the Senate and open to amendment. It has been indicated to me that there might be other amendments. I should dislike to lose the position of the bill parliamentarily, because it is of such importance, and yet I should not like arbitrarily to foreclose the opportunity of amendment to those who in good faith might desire to offer amendments.

Mr. REED. Then, I suggest to the Senator from South Carolina, if he will pardon me, to let amendments be called for, and if any are offered we can discuss them; but if none are offered, then I ask the Senator to let the bill go over until to-morrow morning, with the understanding that it shall not lose its place.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to ask the Chair a question for information. The bill has now been taken up in the morning hour, as I understand. At 2 o'clock is the proper time, as I understand, when a bill can be made the unfinished business. Without committing myself, I want to ask the Chair, if this bill were now laid aside, would it be in order for me to move at 2 o'clock that it be made the unfinished business and then be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. GALLINGER. It would not be.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No one can make unfinished business. Unfinished business is the business that is pending at the close of the session of the Senate. In order, at 2 o'clock or at any other time, the Senator from South Carolina may obtain the floor to move to take up this bill or any other bill.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Then, Mr. President, I ask that the consideration of the bill before the Senate be proceeded with now, and I think other amendments may be offered.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. I should like to know just what is the position of the bill now? I think it was taken up at the close of the last session, when I was not present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is now in the Senate. The pending question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole. It should be understood, of course, that if these amendments are concurred in they are not again amendable in the Senate, but the bill in all other respects will be open to amendment in the Senate.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator having the bill in charge what was done with the amendment found on page 7 of the bill, which affects immigration from Japan into this country?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WORKS. I think it most unfortunate, Mr. President, that that amendment should have been agreed to. I may desire to take some steps to have the vote by which it was agreed to reconsidered.

The Senate may remember that some time back I submitted some remarks upon that very question. I have never been quite able to understand what the purport or the effect of that amendment really is. It may be that the Commissioner of Immigration may be able to determine what it means; the Committee on Immigration may understand it; but it is so complicated, and I think so inadvisable, that I may desire, before the discussion of the bill is concluded, to have that matter reconsidered.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. If the Senator from California will allow me, I think I can give him an explanation of that amendment, which was satisfactory at least to the committee.

Mr. WORKS. I should like very much to have some explanation of the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Just a moment. Let there be no doubt about the parliamentary situation. If there is to be a separate vote on this particular amendment, it must be reserved and a separate vote taken on it. The only interest the Chair has in the matter is to be sure that the parliamentary situation be understood.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. May I ask, for information, as to any of the amendments which were adopted as in Committee of the Whole, would it be in order to have a separate vote on them in the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If a separate vote is reserved, undoubtedly there can be such vote had in the Senate.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I shall take the precaution now of making that reservation. I am not sure that I shall desire to follow it up, but in order to protect my rights I shall reserve the right to call for a separate vote upon that amendment. If in the meantime the chairman of the committee can so explain the amendment as to satisfy my mind on the subject, it will not be necessary for me to take that step.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, in reference to the action of the committee I will say that there were quite a number of little nationalities occupying islands contiguous to the Asiatic coast, the inhabitants of which would make undesirable immigrants to this country. The committee, without designating these nations or peoples by name or going into details, found that it was possible by reference to longitudinal and latitudinal lines to exclude, without specific reference to them by name or nationality, those who have proven their undesirability.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I shall be glad to have the Senator state to the Senate just what effect the fixing of these lines would have upon immigration from Japan into this country.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I was coming to that point. We have a passport agreement with Japan, which is generally known as a "gentlemen's agreement," reference to which is made in the law of 1907 and reiterated in the present bill. We say "unless otherwise provided for by treaty." The gentlemen's agreement up to the present has had the binding force of a treaty, and we have provided in relation to any infringement of that agreement, in these words, found on page 11 of the pending bill:

Provided further, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possession or from the Canal Zone.

There was some complaint that, after we had entered into this agreement with Japan, laborers, citizens of that country, were being sent across to the Philippine Islands and from the Philippine Islands to continental United States; but, so far as I am informed, Japan is keeping religiously her passport agreement with the United States. We provide in this bill that the exclusion act, unless otherwise provided for by treaty, shall obtain in the territory over which we have jurisdiction. We are attempting to keep faith with Japan under our agreement in view of the fact that it is alleged that Japan is keeping faith on her part.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, it is very evident to my mind that the chairman of the committee has entirely misconceived the purpose of this amendment, because the preservation of the rights of Japan under the secret or "gentlemen's agreement" which was made was provided for in the House amendment. The House provision has been stricken out, although there was no occasion for amending the bill in that particular at all. The provision in the House bill was as follows, in defining those who should be excluded from admission:

Hindus and persons who can not become eligible, under existing law, to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by existing treaties, conventions, or agreements or by treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into.

That preserved all of the rights of the respective nations under the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" by which really we turned over to the Government of Japan the right to determine who shall come into this country. The language in the House bill has been stricken out, and there has been substituted the provision to which I have referred and which the Senator has attempted to explain.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, if the Senator from California will allow me, the amendment has been reported on exactly the grounds that we have enumerated; the Japanese nation is in the same category as certain other nations. To be perfectly explicit, we have in force the Chinese exclusion act and a treaty safeguarding its provisions. I presume the conditions under which the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" was brought about are more or less known to all the Members of the Senate. The Japanese Government insisted that it would keep its agreement and insisted also that we did not have a specific treaty in reference to them at the time when we entered into the agreement. We agreed then to enter into a "gentlemen's agreement" without a treaty—

Mr. WORKS. Let me ask the Senator another question.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Just let me finish this sentence. We agreed to enter into that agreement in lieu of a treaty, because we had with them a treaty in which was incorporated the favored-nation clause.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, that was all provided for in the language included in the House bill, and there was no occasion for making this amendment to cover any such purpose as that.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. And it was to that very thing that our attention was called. Japan objected that we were breaking the agreement in that we were classing her citizens, right or wrong, with others, which was the very thing that she had resented, and which gave rise to the agreement, and in good faith we had to keep it. So long as she was keeping it, we should keep it until a treaty could be negotiated that could be openly referred to as a treaty, but the committee thought that, as we did want to exclude the Hindus and others, the provision in regard to longitudinal and latitudinal lines should be incorporated in the bill. They have no reference to Japan whatever. It is a mistake to think that reference to the longitudinal and latitudinal lines was incorporated in the bill in order to relieve an embarrassment in reference to Japan. It was not; the reference was made in order, without calling the names of any of the little nations, to cover islands situated near the coast or off the coast of Asia.

Mr. WORKS. Let me ask the Senator another question. Suppose there were no existing agreement with Japan or suppose that it should be abrogated, would this bill as it now stands admit immigrants from Japan?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That would be true of any country if our treaty were abrogated. It would be true of China.

Mr. WORKS. I should be glad if the Senator would answer my question. In view of that fact, if there should be at any time no agreement at all on the subject between the two nations, then would they be entitled to come in under this bill?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. They would, just the same as in the case of China, for instance. Let me tell the Senator the situation, so that he may understand it. We have an existing treaty with China which was referred to here. If that treaty should be abrogated, outside of any legislation to the contrary, they might come in. We have no treaty with any of these little nations in the excluded territory. If to-morrow they were to enter into an agreement with us, under the terms of this bill, their people could come in. For instance, say, we have none with Turkey. Suppose Turkey were to make an agreement. She is in the geographically excluded territory. Suppose she were to make an agreement with America to-morrow granting her citizens all the rights of the favored-nation clause. The bill says "unless otherwise provided by treaty." It does not say treaties existing now, treaties made to-morrow or next day, but "by treaty." When that treaty is ratified, then her citizens can come in. Whenever Japan abrogates the gentlemen's agreement, then it is for us to have either a treaty with her incorporating this, or some statutory enactment forbidding them to come.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator a moment to ask if it is not true that this provision in the bill as it is now framed will absolutely abrogate the so-called gentlemen's agreement we now have with Japan? The Senator speaks of its abrogation by the Japanese Government, but it seems to me that the amendment proposed by the committee absolutely does away with it.

Let me call the Senator's attention to my reason for believing that. Article I of the treaty with Japan, which was signed on the 21st day of February, 1911, provides:

The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

The treaty has the favored-nation clause in it. There is nothing in it to restrict Japanese immigration except the so-called gentlemen's agreement.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is all.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Now, then, you practically do away with the gentlemen's agreement by lines 10 to 23, on page 7 of the bill, because this treaty does protect the Japanese Government and its proposed immigrants to this country. There is nothing in the treaty that excludes them. They are only excluded by the gentlemen's agreement, and yet the proposed Senate amendment says "unless otherwise provided for by existing treaty." The existing treaty does provide for their admission whenever they see fit to come, laboring or any other classes of Japanese.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the amendment to which he refers has no reference to Japan. We are excluding another territory which was included by the House. An objection was made to the Hindus, so called; but we left out any reference to Japan on the very ground that it was not in the form of a treaty, but a gentlemen's agreement. They objected to being put in a convention in the same category with certain others, and we agreed that we would not put them there; but in effect they were there, and we agreed that as long as they observed the agreement we would observe it. They have observed it, and they objected to our referring to it as a binding treaty. It was binding so far as the good faith of one nation to another was concerned without being expressed in the formal language of a treaty. They said: "We do not want you to put us in that category, publicly expressed, but we will keep this agreement." They have kept it and we have provided in this bill that the others shall be excluded by this longitudinal and latitudinal provision. Now, we are simply keeping faith with Japan.

Mr. WORKS and Mr. LODGE addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I do.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I should like the Senate to understand that, by the admission of the chairman of the committee, this bill will leave the exclusion of the Japanese entirely and absolutely to the gentlemen's agreement, and that whenever that gentlemen's agreement is abrogated in any way by Japan or by this country, then the doors are absolutely open to the entry of Japanese into this country. This bill is intended to do that very thing out of consideration for Japan. Now, I think we ought to be thinking a little about the interests of our own country.

By this gentlemen's agreement we have absolutely turned over to the Japanese nation the right to say who of their subjects shall enter this country, and we have no control over it. That is bad enough. I think the Japanese Government has kept faith with us under that agreement, so far as I have been able to determine, fairly well, at least; but we are absolutely at the mercy of Japan. She can admit or exclude her subjects as she pleases, and we have no control over it. We are proposing now by this bill to make it worse by passing a bill that will admit all of the Japanese if that agreement should be violated by Japan or should be abrogated. Now, I do not think we ought to place ourselves in any such position as that; so I have protested against it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from California makes a mistake on one point. If this bill should not become law, or if it should become law with this amendment, we should be left exactly as we are to-day. This amendment does not change the existing condition at all.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, that is precisely what I am objecting to. I do not want that.

Mr. LODGE. One moment. What changes the existing condition is the clause in the language which has been stricken out. That, if it became law, would change the existing condition.

Mr. WORKS. That is exactly what I desire.

Mr. LODGE. Precisely; but if this amendment should be substituted by the Senate, we should be left exactly as we are to-day. The situation as it is to-day rests on the treaty which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] cited between the United States and Japan, which was proclaimed on the 5th of April, 1911. The gentlemen's agreement was not put into the treaty. The understanding between the Governments was that that gentlemen's agreement, as it is called—the passport amendment of our law—should remain in force during the life of the treaty—that is, during 12 years—but in order to protect us in case the gentlemen's agreement was abandoned a clause was put into article 17 giving either of the contracting parties the right to terminate the treaty on six months' notice within the 12 years

of its life. That power to terminate on six months' notice at any time within the 12 years was specifically put in in order to protect us in case the gentlemen's agreement was not maintained.

All I desired to call attention to was that the substitution of the amendment of the committee for the language of the House does not alter the situation as it exists to-day. The original language of the House bill, which has been stricken out, does alter the situation, because it excludes all persons who under our laws can not be naturalized. That is not in any law to-day, and it leaves us no worse and no better off than we are at this moment to adopt this amendment.

If I may be pardoned for a moment longer, the amendment is an extremely awkward one. It was put in at the request of the executive department of the Government—the State Department. They believed it necessary that it should be embodied. To put it in plain language, it excludes all Asiatic immigration not now excluded by gentlemen's agreement or by treaty.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In what treaty or law does that gentlemen's agreement appear?

Mr. LODGE. None. It does not appear in any treaty or any law.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. As I construe the proposed amendment, I am in thorough accord with the Senator from California, and I differ from the Senator from Massachusetts as to the effect of it. Section 3 of the bill that is under consideration provides:

That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: * * * Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives—

And so forth.

Now, the Japanese are absolutely protected under the only treaty that we have. The gentlemen's agreement is not a part of the treaty.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly not.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. So that the treaty we have with Japan absolutely protects them, and if we adopt the proposed amendment here we simply throw down the bars, and Japan will say, "We are protected by treaty, and our citizens are entitled to admission to the United States under the new immigration bill."

Mr. LODGE. We certainly do not alter the situation. We are under the treaty to-day. If we adopt that amendment, we remain under the treaty. There is no change. The change is in that provision of the House bill which is new law. The adoption of that does not alter the condition. We are under the treaty to-day. If that bill should fall here in the Senate, it would be just the same in result as if that amendment were adopted. It would not alter the situation.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that the treaty to which the Senator from Oregon refers is existing now.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. And existing with the gentlemen's agreement with Japan. Our only remedy is either to abrogate the treaty or to have it amended so as to leave out the favored-nation clause, or to adopt the proposed amendment, which on our part, in the opinion of the committee, would be tantamount to amending the Japanese treaty. Now, the Japanese Government says: "We will in effect abrogate the favored-nation clause so far as our citizens are concerned, provided you will not officially and openly put it that way."

Mr. LODGE. If I may repeat what I said, Mr. President, the treaty does not mention the gentlemen's agreement. It is not part of the treaty. The Senator from California admits that Japan has lived up to that agreement. If she ceased to live up to that agreement, then in six months we could terminate this treaty and pass any legislation we choose.

My point, however, is that this amendment does not alter the situation as it exists to-day at all. If the treaty with Japan lets down the bars, they are down now. This amendment does not change it in any respect; but that treaty proceeds and is framed on the theory that the gentlemen's agreement, the passport amendment of our law, will be maintained. As long as it is maintained we have a practical exclusion. When they cease to maintain it we can, under the treaty, terminate the treaty and make any laws we choose; but this amendment does not alter the situation at all.

At the risk of being wearisome, I repeat, the new legislation is that proposed in the House bill. That does change the situation, but it is not on the statute book. It never has been on the statute book, and it was embodied in this bill for the first time. It was in the bill when it was vetoed. It had passed both Houses of Congress. It is in the bill again to-day and has been stricken out. The provision there about persons not capable of

naturalization has been stricken out of the bill for the reasons which I have tried to explain.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, both the chairman of the committee and the Senator from Massachusetts either misunderstand the effect of the provision in the House bill or they are misconstruing it. That provision in the bill does not interfere with this gentlemen's agreement at all. It preserves it in force.

Mr. LODGE. It does not; that is perfectly true. It preserves it in force in so many words. My point was that it changed existing law. It is new legislation, and it would have the effect that if the Japanese Government rescinded the gentlemen's agreement they would all be excluded under that law if it became law.

Mr. WORKS. And so they should be, if that agreement is abrogated. That is what I am contending for.

Mr. LODGE. But that could be done in six months under the terms of the treaty.

Mr. WORKS. Oh, well, it is not necessary that we should wait six months to do it.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from Massachusetts if there is any doubt that the United States could terminate that treaty in six months if this legislation should be passed?

Mr. LODGE. Not the slightest. It does not affect the treaty at all.

Mr. WORKS. We could enact this statute now, which would have that effect immediately, if the treaty should be abrogated or in any way set aside. Why not do it now instead of waiting six months after the Japanese Government has violated the agreement?

Mr. LODGE. The view is, Mr. President, that while they are carrying out that agreement in good faith it is not very civil, I will say, on our part to exclude them by a statute just as if they had violated the agreement.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, it does not do any such thing as that.

Mr. LODGE. Why, certainly it does. The moment you pass the House bill as it stands the gentlemen's agreement is a dead letter.

Mr. WORKS. If the House bill stands, the contract we have made with Japan is respected and preserved in force; and that provision of the bill would only take effect in case that agreement were either abrogated or violated by Japan. Now, what objection can there be to that?

Mr. LODGE. It excludes them whether there is a gentlemen's agreement or not.

Mr. WORKS. It does not exclude them so long as the gentlemen's agreement is in force.

Mr. LODGE. The gentlemen's agreement excludes them.

Mr. WORKS. The gentlemen's agreement does not exclude them. It prescribes that the Japanese Government shall determine who shall come to this country.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; certainly.

Mr. WORKS. It does not exclude them.

Mr. LODGE. But in practice it excludes them.

Mr. WORKS. Well, if it is carried out, and so long as it is, it does.

Mr. LODGE. It does, in practice, exclude them.

Mr. WORKS. Therefore that agreement is preserved in force; and so long as that is done this provision does not take effect, by the language of the House bill. The trouble about it is that we are proposing now to legislate in such a way as to leave the door open, after that gentlemen's agreement is set aside in any way, to the immigration of Japanese without any limitation whatever. I do not think that door ought to be left open.

Mr. LODGE. The treaty leaves it open.

Mr. WORKS. That may be.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, it occurs to me that this discussion is involving our treaty rights with friendly nations, and it does seem to me it would be more in keeping with what has been the practice of the Senate if the discussion were behind closed doors. Therefore, I move that the doors of the Senate be closed for the purpose of discussing this branch of the pending bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the motion seconded?

Mr. SAULSBURY. I second the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to deliberate with closed doors. After one hour and a half the doors were reopened.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

While the doors were closed,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JAMES in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the

Senate the bill (H. R. 15842) to revise, amend, and codify the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, extending the same to candidates for nomination and election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, limiting the amount which may be expended, providing for the publicity of campaign expenses, and for other purposes.

Mr. OWEN. I ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10384) to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States.

After the doors were reopened,

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gronna	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Harding	Owen	Smith, Mich.
Beckham	Hitchcock	Page	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Hollis	Phelan	Smoot
Brady	Hughes	Pittman	Sutherland
Brandegee	Husting	Polindexter	Thompson
Chamberlain	James	Pomerene	Tillman
Clapp	Johnson, Me.	Reed	Townsend
Clark	Jones	Robinson	Underwood
Culberson	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Cummins	Kirby	Shafroth	Walsh
Curtis	Lee, Md.	Sheppard	Warren
Dillingham	McCumber	Sherman	Watson
du Pont	McLean	Shields	Weeks
Gallinger	Martin, Va.	Simmons	Works
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.	

Mr. SHAFROTH. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. THOMAS] is detained from the Senate on official business.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. My colleague [Mr. LANE] is unavoidably absent from the Senate to-day on business.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence, on account of illness, of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL] and the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD].

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I desire to announce the absence of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS], who is detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. CURTIS. I was requested to announce the absence of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] on business of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on concurring in the amendment on page 7, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered while the doors were closed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I regard it unfortunate that this bill should have been taken up and a vote forced under existing conditions. Here is an amendment that certainly very gravely affects our treaty rights and very seriously concerns that part of the country which has been threatened with an immigration invasion from certain countries—from one country in particular, which I will not name in open debate. There is a serious difference of opinion among Senators as to the correct construction of the language of that amendment. There ought to be sufficient time allowed before a vote is taken, so that all Members may have the opportunity to carefully analyze the language.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Will the Senator from Missouri allow me to call his attention to the fact that during the closing days of the last session in several caucuses by the majority it was clearly and definitely understood that this bill would be the first bill called up and considered at the convening of this session of Congress? Senators had notice of that fact from the time we adjourned until now.

I also gave notice on last Tuesday of my intention to move to take up the bill, and that I would do so in accordance with the pledge and understanding on both sides of the Chamber, and I have taken occasion to ascertain if that was the understanding. All of us know that that was our agreement; that immediately upon the reconvening of Congress this bill would be brought up and finally disposed of; in fact, that it would be the first one

brought up and disposed of. Simply in accordance with that understanding I have taken the action which I have.

Mr. REED. Oh, Mr. President, nothing I have said can be construed by the Senator from South Carolina as any criticism of his conduct in pressing the bill for attention; but it is nevertheless true that the majority of Senators have not given to the particular language of this amendment any thorough consideration or study. Having read it here on the floor of the Senate two or three times, I confess that I am not satisfied as to its meaning. It seems to me there is a great question involved here that ought to be very thoughtfully considered, and I am not willing to take any man's ipse dixit, no matter how much I may respect him or his opinion, when his conclusions concern so grave a matter. Without criticizing anyone, I wish to say there has seemed to be an impatience about driving this bill on that is not usually manifested.

I want to ask the chairman of the committee now to tell me whether the geographical line that is described in the amendment, which I now read, "situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south," does or does not embrace Africa?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. It does not embrace Africa.

Mr. REED. Well, why is Africa excepted from the exclusion?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. In the first place, it would almost be a dead letter to exclude Africa, because there is no immigration now coming from there; and, in the next place, because there would have to be a considerable number of exceptions if the line were extended to include Africa. A reference to the statistics will show that perhaps for the last 45 or 50 years the number of Africans coming into this country has been practically negligible. I say the statistics will show that; but it is perfectly within the powers of the Senate to run the lines farther on, to make them continuous, if the Senate sees fit to say that no immigrants of African descent shall come to our shores.

Mr. REED. I understood the Senator from South Carolina to state that he will accept an amendment of that kind, but I should have to have the map before me, I think, to frame it.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, if the Senator from Missouri will allow me, I desire to say that I do not think, to reach the point he has in view, a reference to any geographical lines is necessary. If he will glance at the map he will see it would include considerable territory. It would be very awkward to put the necessary descriptive language in the bill when a few words would accomplish what he desires. What we desired to avoid was the naming of all the little islands in the archipelago running along the Asiatic coast and to do what the Senate and the House thought was the proper thing, merely to draw certain geographical lines and to say that none within those lines should come. If the Senator from Missouri will allow me to say so, the present language splendidly fits the occasion and excludes those whom it is desired to exclude without any burdensome language or any invidious distinctions. It fits very nicely, with the exception to which attention has been called, and which can be very easily remedied in conference.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it may "splendidly fit" the notions of the committee, but nevertheless the language of the amendment does not exclude the natives of Africa. I can see no common sense in a proposition which denies to the inhabitants of Asia the right to land in America and opens the door to all of the inhabitants of Africa. There is only one reason that can be assigned, which is that there are some of the former inhabitants of Africa who now live in this country and who vote. There is not a man on the floor of the Senate who dares make the public assertion that from the standpoint of citizenship the people of Asia are not fully equal to the inhabitants of Africa.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I will suggest, if the Senator will pardon me, that the natives of both continents should be excluded. I do not think the inhabitants of either are fit for citizenship in this Republic. And I say this not in a spirit of hostility to the black man, or the yellow man, but for the preservation of the purity of the white race in America and the conservation of the white man's civilization, which in turn will redound to the good of all the races of the world.

Mr. REED. That is exactly my opinion, and I move, Mr. President, to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "of," in line 11, page 7, the words "Africa or of," so that the clause will read:

Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of Africa or of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SIMMONS in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him further, I will suggest that when you eliminate all of Africa you include the English and Dutch and German citizens of that country. Why not just state the races to be eliminated? That is what is wanted, and that, too, without equivocation or tergiversation. It is a question of race rather than a problem in geography.

Mr. REED. Those to whom the Senator from Mississippi refers are not natives of Africa.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Oh, yes; they live there and a great many of them were born there. A part of that continent constitutes a very fine section of the globe.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator if he has any data which show to what extent immigration is reaching this country from Africa?

Mr. REED. At the present time?

Mr. GALLINGER. At the present time or during the past 10 years.

Mr. REED. I have not any in my immediate possession; I have seen the figure; it is not large.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is very small, is it not?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. Negligible, as a matter of fact?

Mr. REED. I hardly think that; but is that the test? If the immigration is small, then there will be a less number of people to complain of a law of exclusion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I would not say that is the test. I think I understand the test the Senator is advocating, and I will take pleasure in voting against it.

Mr. REED. I do not know whether the Senator understands the test that I am advocating. Let me state it to him. I am not including Africa because of any prejudice that I have against any particular race of men. I have no prejudice—and I take it that the committee had no prejudice—against the people who are from Asia and from certain adjacent islands, whom they do undertake to exclude. The reason for the action of the committee is, I believe, exactly the same as the reason I have in offering this amendment. I think the time has come when we ought to keep our country from being filled up with people who are not capable of becoming first-class citizens of the United States; people who, by birth, by environment, by disposition, or by dense ignorance, are not qualified to perform the duties of citizenship.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him further?

Mr. REED. I will.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have not recently read this bill; but if I recollect its provisions correctly, the Russian Jew is given a preference in this bill; he does not need even to submit himself to the educational test? Is he an especially desirable citizen?

Mr. REED. I shall be very glad to answer that question. First, however, I think the Senator has his facts wrong. I do not think there is any preference given to the Russian Jew, unless it is claimed that some exception might apply to him more than to others.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; that is right.

Mr. REED. Because there is more of that race perhaps in a particular situation than there may be of another. But I answer the Senator with great frankness, that the Russian Jew comes from a race and a blood that has been civilized for thousands of years. He springs from a race that gave us our religion and the fundamentals of every one of our laws. He comes from a race that has never been permitted at any time in history to manage its own affairs in any spot of the earth that it has not set up a civilized government in which every one of the great fundamentals necessary to a high civilization has been recognized. The Russian Jew who has come to this country, I am ashamed to say, has sent his children to the public schools to a greater extent than have the native-born population. The figures demonstrate that, and I produced them here in the debate a few months ago.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, once more may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Russian Jew does not send his children to the public schools in any greater proportion than the colored man does when he is given opportunity to do so.

Mr. REED. Oh, yes; vastly greater. The Russian Jew who has come to this country has furnished a smaller percentage of criminals, I again am ashamed to say, than have our native-born population. The Russian Jew who has come to this country has been industrious, frugal, law-abiding, patriotic; and in all the clamor that has occurred in this country in the last 24 months charging disloyalty among those who reside in our land, no living man, to my knowledge, has charged a Jew with thinking more of a foreign country than of this country; and if such a Jew existed he was an exception to the general rule and a disgrace to his race.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me a query, not along this immediate line, but in connection with his amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POMERENE in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. CLARK. Has the Senator considered that from Africa, if any immigration should come, it would be perhaps the natives of Africa who are the descendants of Europeans—that is, German, English, Dutch, or Portuguese? It seems to me that that strain would be more apt to immigrate than would the aborigines of the Continent. Does the Senator contemplate shutting up our ports against the entrance of that class of immigrants, and would not his amendment have that effect?

Mr. REED. It would have that effect; and that is the trouble we encounter when we take up a measure in the way we are now treating with this bill. I asked the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to let the bill lie over until tomorrow, so that some amendments could be prepared. I freely say that I should like to have this amendment so phrased that it would not exclude the Germans, the English, the French, the Portuguese, or other races that are not indigenous to Africa but who are emigrants living in Africa.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] asked me whether it was not true that the Russian Jew does not send his children to school to any greater extent than the African sends his children to school. Mr. President, I will have to answer that the Senator is in error in the thought that is suggested by his question. It is notoriously true that the degree of illiteracy among the colored people in this country far exceeds the degree of illiteracy among the whites. That is true of the younger generation and it is true in those States where the public schools have been as open to the colored children as they have been to the white children. The figures, the statistics, prove this beyond peradventure of doubt, beyond a shadow of cavil.

I did not offer this amendment for the purpose of raising the old black and white issue in our country. It is claimed here, however, that we are making a good-faith effort to protect the citizenship of our country against an influx of undesirables. If that is true, it seems to me that every effort ought to be made to keep out of this country all people who are not capable of thorough amalgamation into the life of our people and who are not capable of being brought into thorough sympathy with our laws and our institutions. I am prepared to go as far as any man in the Senate to stop a movement—which has gone too far—that has allowed to come to our shores many people who do not add to the general average of American citizenship; but if we are to exclude the Asiatic, which is the proposition brought forward by the committee, then by what line of reasoning are we to admit the African? Every Asiatic nation has had its civilization, some of them older than ours, and from some of those countries, the inhabitants of which will be excluded by the terms of this amendment, we have gained many of the great precepts of our civilization.

In many of these countries the inhabitants of which are to be excluded wonderful architecture still stands to manifest the genius of the past. In many of the countries, whose inhabitants we propose to exclude, there have existed wonderful governments and wonderful men. But if you turn to Africa, the country you do not propose to include in the exclusion, you can not find a single civilization except at the northern extremities; and those civilizations have died centuries ago, and the races that created them have disappeared. The great body of the African race has never developed a civilization of any kind. There is no civilization there now, and never has been.

I do not know upon what theory men proceed who say: "We will go into Asia and exclude the Asiatics, and then we will

hold our arms open to the Africans." Is there any good faith back of this measure? Is there any patriotism back of it? Is it really intended to protect our people and our country from undesirables? If so, let us exclude all undesirables.

It is true the amendment I have offered ought to be recast so as not to exclude men who are descendants of European races. I shall write the amendment in that form, so that it shall read: "Not, however, including Europeans or the descendants of Europeans who have emigrated to Africa"; I desire to discuss the amendment as I shall so perfect it. Now, why not exclude the undesirable races of Africa?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, I think it is only fair that the Senate should have the benefit of the statistics gathered by the committee. It is necessary in justification of the point raised by the Senator from Missouri.

In 95 years the total immigration to this country from Africa was 14,279. The total immigration from Europe was 29,002,796. The total immigration from Asia was 721,735. The percentage of illiteracy—for there is a clause in this bill raising illiteracy as a bar, declaring that the immigrants must speak and write certain languages—the percentage of illiteracy from Africa is 83.

The number of immigrants that have come to this country from Africa in 95 years—14,000—is, as has been said, almost negligible. If the literacy test is adopted in this bill, then it might be fair to say that 83 per cent of those that will yet come here will be excluded by virtue of their illiteracy. That means that 83 per cent of those that came were illiterate. We have no figures that enable us to know the percentage of illiteracy in Africa. Eighty-three per cent of the 14,000 that have already come here were illiterate. If you apply your illiteracy test and cut out 83 per cent, I do not think any very drastic legislation will be necessary to exclude them entirely. Now, I am not saying and I do not want the Senate to understand that I would not vote—and I am going to vote—to exclude alien races that can not, as the Senator from Missouri says, amalgamate with and help and add to the general personnel of the American people.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, his argument is that only a small number of people from Africa have emigrated to the United States, and that a large percentage of those who have emigrated are illiterates, and consequently that there is no necessity for including Africa in the bill, because so few people would come from that country.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The Senator misunderstood one word. I do not want to use the expression that there is no necessity. It seemed to the committee that if we were going to put into full force and operation the illiteracy test, in view of the extremely small number that came and the high rate of illiteracy, we practically had prohibition right there, without trying to encumber it with the very difficulty that he finds himself confronted with—namely, that all through Africa there are to-day natives of good white people whom he would be glad to welcome here if they could pass the other requirements.

Mr. REED. The Senator, after the use of many words, really gets to an affirmation of what I just stated. It amounts to this: The Senator thinks there is very little reason to include Africa among the countries which are to be prohibited from sending their people here, because there has been up to this time only a small immigration, and because a large part of that immigration has been illiterate, and therefore will be included within the prohibition of this bill. That goes to the question of degree and not to the question of principle. As for the language of my amendment, it is not difficult to perfect it if I can be permitted to have a few minutes in which to write it out. I now desire to ask the Senator what immigration there has been from the islands that are included within the prohibited or proscribed district.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The tables that I have hardly give that information accurately. We have China, Japan, India, Turkey in Asia, and other Asia. The total of Asia includes all the islands as well. Perhaps the Senator would like the figure just for Asia itself, including the Mongolian race—the yellow race.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. It is 721,735.

Mr. REED. But that is all Asia and does not answer my question, which was, How many have emigrated from the proscribed islands?

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri permit me to ask the chairman of the committee, the Senator who has charge of the bill, a question?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Will the Senator explain to me why the bill uses the geographical lines described rather than designating by name the races which it is desired to exclude?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That has been explained here a great many times. It is because there are quite a number of little nationalities, and as we have not called Japan's name we do not want to call the name of any other nation. We do not want to make any invidious comparisons, so we did not refer to any nation. I reckon I really should not have used the name there.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Oh, I think we might as well be candid. You can not fool anybody. It does not pay to be disingenuous.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Well, you have to, diplomatically. We were not calling any names, and in order to avoid calling any names we did what we wanted to do without calling any.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Really, the purpose of this amendment is to exclude people on account of their race rather than their intellectual acquirements. It is not so much a question of book learning as it is a matter of blood. The best educated negro in the world is not as capable of understanding the genius of American institutions as the average illiterate, sound-minded white man; it is not in the strain of blood.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I suspect the Senator is right.

Mr. VARDAMAN. That is what I thought. Mr. President, the purpose is very manifest; and I am most heartily in favor of prohibiting, in so far as we can, the immigration into this country of any people, any race, the amalgamation of which with the white race will tend to lower the standard of manhood and womanhood. It is not a question of intellectual acquirements; it is a question of race. I do not think any student of history will deny the fact that that is a very vital question. I think, if I am correctly informed, that the decadence of the civilizations of the past has been in a large measure due to the amalgamation of superior and inferior races. Nothing could be more undesirable in America than the encouragement of the multiplication of the mongrel in this country. I defy anyone to show an instance where a mongrel race has ever maintained very long a stable form of government or preserved an enlightened civilization. I believe every race is capable of governing itself according to its needs, and I am in favor of permitting every other race to govern itself. But I do not want to vitiate the pure Caucasian blood of America with the blood of the darker races of the Orient or the degenerate races of Europe. If I had my way about it, I would not permit any but the Caucasian races to enjoy the privileges of citizenship in America. We have experimented with the black man in politics and found it a disastrous failure.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, glancing at this map on which the line described in the bill is drawn, I find that it includes all of India and parts of Russia. Am I correct in that?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REED. In other words, we propose to run a line—and I want the Senator to know this—

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. But just one moment—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEPPARD in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The Senator seems not to have been present at the executive session when we discussed this map and these lines. There is no disposition on the part of the committee to exclude Russia, and there will be no difficulty about the adjustment of the territory included between the two latitudinal lines, including a part of Russia. There is at present no treaty with Russia. The bill reads, "except as otherwise provided for by treaty"; and, of course, there will be in process of time a treaty that will take care of that very feature. If it does not, this being a Senate amendment, the committee having the bill in charge will certainly not jeopardize this country by prescribing such longitudinal lines as are there now, when the very purpose of drawing those lines is to avoid the difficulty referred to in executive session.

Mr. REED. I am unable to quite follow the reasoning of the Senator, but I want the Senate to understand—and I am going to try to talk loud enough to be heard by all—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators will preserve order.

Mr. REED. I want the Senate to understand that this bill as it now stands with the amendments in it excludes about one-half of Russia and denies to the inhabitants of about one-half of Russia the right to come to the United States; and these men who are so tender about some white men who have immigrated into Africa do not hesitate in excluding scores of millions of white men who live in Russia. Now, it seems to me

there is a very large-sized bug under this chip and that this amendment ought to be entitled "An amendment to exclude Jews from the United States," because they are Jews. There is no other reason that can be assigned for including nearly one-half of Russia save that which is implied in the remark of the Senator from New Hampshire, who inquired whether I really thought that a Jew was as desirable a citizen as a colored man from Africa.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I qualified it by saying "a Russian Jew."

Mr. REED. A Russian Jew—yes; a poor fellow who has worn the chains of an arbitrary Government, who has been denied the opportunities of school life, who has been herded within the pale, who has been dragged to Siberia in shackles, who has endured the horrors of the Siberian mines, whose back has been cut in stripes by the cruel whips of brutal masters, and who has lifted his eyes every morning to the same God to whom the Senator prays and has asked for deliverance. Let it be known now and understood that the Senate committee has brought in an amendment that proposes to exclude people because they have Jewish blood in their veins, and therefore that they have included one-half of the Russian Empire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri further yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will yield just one moment further, I called attention to the fact that these men were given a preference in this bill; that all other classes that were admitted had to undergo the literacy test, but these people, because they are supposed to have been persecuted, are permitted to come in without submitting themselves to that test. That was the particular point I made in the matter, and I do not think it ought to remain in the bill. That is my judgment.

Mr. REED. And the particular point I am making is that, notwithstanding that provision, which the Senator claims is favorable to the admission of the Jew, the provision of the bill I am now discussing will absolutely bar from our shores every Jew who comes from any place in Russia between the fiftieth and one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich. That vast area, over 2,000 miles in width, stretches from the south line of Russia to the Arctic Circle, and embraces all of central Russia and fully one-half of the entire territory of the Russian Empire.

I read the language of the bill. It is provided that no emigrants shall be admitted to the United States who shall come from the "islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the Continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the Continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north."

Without the map the language of the bill is meaningless, but with the map which is before me I am able to state that the bill excludes all those who shall emigrate from that great interior of Russia, which stretches from a line drawn north from the Caspian Sea to the Arctic regions to a line drawn north from Lake Baikal. The people of that vast domain are absolutely barred from entering the United States.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator whether he understands that the territory he is talking about is occupied exclusively by Jews?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. WORKS. Are there no other people living there?

Mr. REED. There are other people living there. There are Russians living there. There are Jews living there. There are Poles living there, as has been suggested by my friend the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]. There are doubtless many other races of men living there. But, to put it in a word, it is proposed by this bill to say that the inhabitants of fully one-half of the Russian Empire are barred from coming into this country. No matter what their intellectual attainments, no mat-

ter what their moral standards, no matter what their degree of good citizenship may be, they are excluded. Now, why did you not exclude the whole of Russia?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. For the simple reason that in the case of the territory included in these lines, as those who are familiar with it and who are charged with cooperating with your committee have declared, the vast majority of the inhabitants are of the very races that we are seeking to exclude in the islands contiguous to the coast of Asia. If the Senator is better informed than I, as a matter of course this has no weight with him; but the information received by the committee was that even were it to stand after we shall have made a treaty with Russia the territory excluded is almost entirely populated by descendants of the Mongolian race.

Mr. REED. What does the Senator mean by saying "even if it should stand after we have made a treaty"? Is his argument, then, that we shall exclude these people by law and shall hereafter admit them by diplomacy, to adopt the phrase of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]? That is a singular position to take. If we ought to exclude them by law, then we ought to exclude them by treaty. The evil does not exist in the rule under which they are permitted to come, but in the fact of their coming, if there be an evil.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri further yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The Senator was not present in executive session.

Mr. REED. Oh, yes, I was.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Then the Senator missed the point I will bring out now, if it can be said in the open here—that there was and is great difficulty in drawing the line as we had hoped to draw it without the necessity of calling any names. The department drew these lines carefully in regard to the object the Senate had; and changing them will force us largely into the very difficulty that we were seeking to avoid, which was excluding people by calling names.

Now, this is the last I am going to say on this subject. No man shall charge the committee, or me as chairman of it, with trying to discriminate invidiously against the Jews or any worthy citizen. All that we had hoped to do was to try to avoid racial complications as nearly as we could without running into other national complications. That is what we were trying to do. We did our best. Now, it does not lie at the door of the committee nor of the State Department, who collaborated with us, and the other departments, that we have come here and invidiously tried to legislate in a sinister manner in favor of a citizen that might be desirable. We have, as nearly as we were able, drawn these geographical lines to meet the expression of the wish of the House and the Senate and the people of America; and I do not know that we have, except in the imagination of the Senator from Missouri, violated the intent and purpose of the American people in this.

The committee has done what it conceived to be its duty by and with the advice of those charged with the execution and administration of this law. If there is any possible way by which, without running into other difficulties that we consider very grave, we can exactly meet the necessity of dealing in this bill with certain people whom we may wish to come in, we will do it.

The committee has not been trying to force the poor, lacerated Jew out of America. It does not want to do anything to add to his burdens. The fact is that we have so rearranged certain phraseology of the bill as to meet the objection of those who said that it would fall heaviest upon him, namely, in the case of certain discriminations by a nation on account of religion and on account of race. Unless a man is proven to be guilty of a felony, he is not excluded under that peculiar provision of the bill. We did everything we could to keep the bill in a rational and inoffensive form to those who would have a right to be offended. We have done everything we could to make this country an asylum for the oppressed, provided the oppressed are worthy to come to this country or any country and add to its citizenship.

Mr. REED. Well, Mr. President, of course it is a sort of crime to question anything that a committee does in the Senate, particularly if it be the Committee on Immigration. I do not know who advised the committee, and I do not care who advised them. I know that the people of the Mongolian races the Senator speaks of are not all included within the lines the

committee draws through Russia, but that they exist as well outside of those.

I can not understand either why the line should be drawn through China, including a part of China in the excluded district and leaving a part of China out of the excluded district. About the same race of people, speaking generally, inhabit all parts of China. They are two races, the original Chinaman and his conqueror, the Manchu; and simply because this committee has seen fit to take a pen and draw two lines on a map and say within that boundary nobody shall come and outside of that boundary everybody shall come if he can pass a literacy test and the health test is no reason why the Senate should follow the particular lines drawn by the committee.

Now, I want Senators to understand, if they can see this map [exhibiting], that it is proposed to exclude every human being, whether he is yellow or white, whether his blood is Jewish or whether it is what is commonly termed Russian, or whether it be Polish, or whether it be a Germanic strain, or any other strain. It is proposed to exclude every individual who resides between that line drawn down through the westerly part of Russia [indicating] and that line drawn down through the easterly part of Russia [indicating] from coming to the United States. As I judge, from my eye, the inhabitants of over one-half of Russia are to be cut off from coming to the United States and those of the rest of the territory of Russia are to be admitted. The people of this eastern part, which embraces eastern Siberia, are to be permitted to come to the United States, but 2,000 miles west of that, toward the more civilized parts of Russia, they are to be excluded.

Now, that may be logical, but I fail to grasp the logic. If we want to exclude the Tartar race, let us exclude it. If we want to exclude the Mongolian, let us exclude him. If we want to exclude the African, let us be big enough to exclude him. But in this territory that is cut out by the bill there are many races and kindreds of men. There are, I have no doubt, men within that territory of the highest intellectual attainments, men of the pure white blood. Why, then, exclude them? Why not face this matter as men and pass a bill that will really protect the citizenship of the United States?

The Senator from South Carolina tells us that he has been "advised by the State Department and others." Will the Senator tell me how many Jews reside within the excluded area in Russia? How many Poles? How many Swedes and Norwegians who have migrated there or are the descendants of Scandinavian immigrants? How many Germans are there? Of what races is the population composed?

It seems to me that this is a strange way to proceed. If the committee had said, "We propose to exclude all Russians," it might have been logical, whether it was good judgment or not, but to arbitrarily draw a line through a map and say the man who lives on the right side of that line can not come and the man who lives on the left side can, regardless of all other considerations, it seems to me is neither logical nor, in any way, sensible. And the committee is here absolutely without any figures to tell us what these people are who are within the excluded district.

That leads me to observe, Mr. President, what I have felt like saying for a good while. This sovereign Nation has the right to say who shall and who shall not come within its borders, either to abide temporarily or permanently. If we do not possess that attribute of sovereignty, then we have sunk to a point so low that we are beneath the level of contempt. If we can not protect ourselves, if we can not secure our land against an invasion by those who are unfitted for American citizenship, then we have no right to call ourselves an independent Nation.

So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to subordinate the pride of America for the pride of any other nation on the earth. I do not intend to surrender the sovereign prerogatives of the United States of America to the sensitiveness or the pride of some other nation, especially when the question involves the protection of our soil and the preserving of the character of our civilization. I have no fear of giving offense, because there is no just cause for offense. Every nation has from time immemorial possessed the right to determine the class of people who shall live within its borders. It has been a right asserted by the small as well as by the great nations of the earth. It is a right that is peculiarly essential to a government like ours which rests upon the will of the people. If that will be not intelligent and patriotic, the government of necessity must fall.

I have no fear of giving offense, because there will be no just cause for offense; but if any nation, great or small, shall see fit to take offense because the United States of America proposes to protect its own land, then, while desiring to remain at peace

and in amity and good will with all the nations of the earth, I would on such a question unhesitatingly register my vote in favor of sustaining the dignity and majesty of my own country.

This bill has reached an unfortunate stage. I have observed in the years that I have been in the Senate that the Senate will listen with attention the first day or so to a bill which is before it, but after a while Senators grow weary; and it is at such a time as that that bills are put through without full consideration by the Senate. We come to regard the subject as having been fully gone over and we get busy with other matters and cease to give close attention.

Reading this amendment as I did and not following it on the map, I assumed that it applied to the inhabitants of a few scattered islands in the Indian Ocean. Following it upon the map I find that it excludes from entrance into the United States the inhabitants of about one-quarter of the Asiatic continent, and that it does not exclude about one-third of the Chinese Empire.

Now, I am wondering why the committee could not have run the line around China. China has no feelings to be hurt. They may be included in our treaty, but they are not included in this bill.

I call the attention of the Senate to the line run down through China leaving outside of it about one-third of the Chinese Empire. Surely the line ought to be changed to include all of China, unless some one now is getting so tender about the rights of those nations which have been going into the western part of China and establishing themselves by fire and sword.

I want the Senators who have come in while I have been speaking to understand that the bill proposes to exclude every human being who lives between these two lines drawn through the map I hold in my hand, and that included within them is about one-half of the Russian Empire. It excludes these men regardless of their race, regardless of their intelligence, regardless of their morals, regardless of their patriotism. It cuts them out absolutely, because, forsooth, the committee took pen in hand and drew two ink lines down through that map.

I want the Senate to understand that the committee does not pretend to know how many Poles they will exclude, how many Jews will be excluded, how many men of German or Swedish or Norwegian or other descent will be excluded, how many Russians will be excluded. The committee, with serene self-assurance, simply proposes to cut off about one-half of the Russian Empire because it feels so inclined. A few millions of human beings, more or less, do not bother the committee.

I want the Senate to understand that when you pass beyond these lines traced by the magic pen of the committee you enter into eastern Siberia—all of farthest Siberia is open—and under the wise mandate of the committee anybody living there can come, no matter what his race or what his blood, if he can pass a literacy test. Such is the amendment now before the Senate. I undertake to say that until within the last few minutes very few Members of the Senate knew what the amendment accomplishes, and there are yet many who do not know what the amendment means.

Mr. NORRIS. How far south does the line go?

Mr. REED. It goes south to the tenth degree of latitude. It goes through the Indian Ocean to a line that, drawn east and west, runs just north of Australia. It extends to the east, and embraces the Philippine Islands. The Philippines are, however, excepted from the terms of the bill, the Filipinos being permitted by express provision to come to this country.

Mr. President, that brings up another matter. We start with the proposition that we want to protect our country against an influx of undesirables. That is a highly patriotic motive. It is one I am in hearty accord with. I have never been against restricting undesirable foreign immigration. I have been against denying a foreigner the right of sanctuary simply because he has been so unfortunate as to have been denied the opportunity of an education. I will go as far as he who goes farthest to keep out of this country every man who is not fitted for citizenship in the country, whatever his race, his color, or his creed. If we are to apply that rule, then why should we open our doors to the Philippine Islanders? Why should we make it so that men can go to the Philippine Islands and contract for vast numbers of Philippine Islanders and transport them to the Sandwich Islands to take the place of the labor there? Why should we make it so that these Filipinos can come to the United States and in the United States take the places of American workmen?

I have not the slightest hesitation in charging that the Philippine Islander is not morally or intellectually or physically the equal of the Chinaman. We propose to give those islands their independence; we are taking steps in that direction whether we

do or do not; what reason is there to open our doors to the Filipino and close them to the Chinaman, open them to the Filipino and close them to the white races of Russia?

Upon what principle is this bill constructed? What reason is there, if we are to protect our shores, for closing the door in the faces of white races of men and opening them to a people that is not a race because it is a conglomeration of many different tribes and peoples and races.

What is the reason, in all good conscience and common sense, in excluding the people of all the contiguous islands, who in blood and disposition and everything else are similar to the Filipinos, and then admitting the Filipino? What is the reason that can be assigned, keeping always in mind that we propose to protect our lands from undesirables? Why should we exclude the Polander, who comes of a proud race with a great history, because that Polander happens to have been born between the two arbitrary lines drawn on this map, and admit the Philippine Islander? If you are excluding the Mongolian race in Russia, if that is your object and purpose, why admit the Philippine Islander, who does not even rise to a point where he can claim that he belongs to any pure race of any kind?

It seems to me this bill ought to go back to the committee, and that the committee ought to exclude undesirables by a proper test. So far as I am concerned, I will gladly vote for a bill that excludes from the United States every man who is not of a pure white blood. I apply that to the yellow race and the brown race and the black race, and I apply it to them not because I hate these races, not because I have any enmity in my heart toward them, but because this civilization we have built up is a civilization peculiar to the race to which we belong.

You can take a hundred white men and shipwreck them on an island where there is no form of government or authority, and they will establish a civilization and a government essentially similar to that which we live under or essentially similar to that of England or of Germany, and they will do it within 30 days' time and will live under it. You can take the same hundred men and you can send them to any one of the countries I have named; they will intermarry with the inhabitants of the land, and they will support that kind of law and order and society which we know in all its great essentials.

Now, without reflecting in the least upon these other races of men, if you were to shipwreck a hundred Chinamen upon an island they would set up a government similar to the Government of China. They would establish a home life similar to the home life of China. They would reproduce the customs of their country, and do it for the plain reason that those customs and those forms of government are the offspring of their own hearts and brains and exist because the Chinamen wanted to make them that way. He sets up his form of life and government in that way because it is a part of his nature, as much as it is for him to write from right to left instead of from left to right; and he is entitled to his form of government. That form of government and that kind of civilization is not our form of government and is not our civilization, and they will no more mix with our government and our civilization than oil and water can be mixed.

And so it is with these other races. The people of India had a wonderful civilization, but it was their civilization. They are a people divided into castes, a people believing in religions that to us seem strange and fantastic, but to them seem natural. They are a people living according to certain habits. They are as unlike us as is the foliage of the tropics unlike that of the Temperate Zone, and their civilization, their habits of thought can no more be transformed into the habits and thoughts of the people of the Occident than the tropic vegetation can be made to grow at the Arctic Circle. They have a civilization that suits them. And again I say, as I said in the case of Chinamen, the religion which they believe, the castes which they acknowledge, the family life which they employ, all exist in their country because it was the natural flower and fruitage of their hearts and souls. Accordingly as long as they have the same minds and the same souls they will cling to that type and kind of civilization. They can no more appreciate a government like ours, or a civilization such as ours, than we can appreciate theirs. They can no more transform themselves into creatures of the Occident than we can make ourselves into children of the Orient.

The same line of argument can be presented now with reference to these inhabitants of the islands of the sea and with reference to the natives of Africa. The native of Africa has sat under a tree content to live off of its fruit, content to occasionally go upon marauding expeditions, content to set up here and there a sort of barbarous scheme of government, tribal in its nature, content to hunt heads, and in some cases to feed upon human flesh. That is so of the natives of some of the

islands of the sea, but that is the method of life they want; it is a part of their nature; it wells up from their hearts. It is as instinctive for them to go upon a marauding expedition as it is for the Anglo-Saxon to build a courthouse and elect a judge. You can not change them; at least, if you do change them, it must be through the course of centuries. You can not change any of these races suddenly. You can set good examples, and you can teach by example, but you can not speedily change the impulses of hearts or the shape of heads.

I am speaking of this question now from the standpoint of American citizenship. This country is great in direct proportion to the greatness of its citizens. The temple of human liberty is supported by myriad pillars; each pillar is an individual man; and as the individual pillar is strong, so is the temple of liberty secure. Therefore, when it is proposed to determine who shall and who shall not come to this country, the touchstone is not the amount of wealth the man may possess; it is not the amount of learning he may have acquired; it is not the titles or the honors he may have gained; the questions are, Does there burn in his bosom a deathless love of liberty? Does his soul long for freedom? Is he willing to devote himself to the maintenance of a government of law? Will he help us to sustain a republic of equality? Is he made of that kind of metal which will cause him in defense of our country to lay his property, his sacred honor, and his life upon its sacred altar? If you will find a man of that kind, he will make a good American citizen, it does not make any difference, sir, whether his ancestors long ago stood with Joshua at the fall of Jericho or whether they long ago established or helped to establish one of the mighty nations of Europe. But it makes every difference whether by instinct he clings to those great fundamentals upon which our civilization rests—the home, the schoolhouse, the courts of law, justice, and liberty.

Now, I protest—protest for the most part to empty benches; protest for the most part to men who do not know the terms of this amendment, and who will vote upon it without knowing; protest for the most part to men who have closed their ears—that there is neither logic nor sense in a bill that proposes to arbitrarily draw two lines through a great kingdom and to exclude those within those two lines and admit those who are without the two lines; that proposes to exclude people from this country by parallels, by latitude, and by longitude; that makes the test where a man was born and not how he was born; that determines a man's qualifications for citizenship by geography; that settles the question of morals by the red line of a map; and which ascertains an individual's patriotism by longitude and latitude.

Look at the map [exhibiting]. If you were born 6 inches on the farther side of it, and are a philosopher and a saint, you can not come to the United States; but if you were born on the hither side, if you have a smattering of education, you can come, no matter though every drop of blood in your veins may have been drawn from an ancestry that never did an honest act in all their course back to Adam. All Africa can come in; it is not excluded. The Barbary pirate is not within the excluded area. Turks can come in; the "unspeakable Turk" has no line of exclusion drawn about him. These gentlemen who massacred Christians and burnt their temples a thousand years ago, and who within the last few months have shown that they have bred true by ravishing, torturing, and burning the Armenian Christians, they are not excluded; they can come here with the blood of murder on their swords, pose as gallant soldiers, pass a literacy test, and come in. The Russian soldier who was born on that side of the line [indicating], and who has spent his life driving back into the midnight of the Siberian mines the unfortunate creatures whom tyranny had sentenced to infernal torture, can come in; but the savant, the poet, the orator, the statesman, the writer, born anywhere in the 2,000-mile stretch between those two lines the committee draws through Russia can not come in. Such is the philosophy of the committee.

Again, if you were born just east of this line [indicating], in farthest Siberia, in darkest Siberia, you can come in; but if you were born just west of this easterly line you can not come in. Truly this is a strange and wonderful thing.

But the committee say there are a good many Tartar races in that part of Russia. I inquired what other races there are, but the committee can not tell us. Neither can they tell us their numbers or the degree of immigration that we may expect. The thing that strikes me as curious and humorous is why they did not reach out and take all of Siberia in; why they cut off a piece of it and left it there as a hallowed spot from which all peoples, nations, races, kindreds, and tongues happening to abide there can emigrate in safety to the United States.

I want the Senate to know concerning this matter. All this part of Russia [indicating] is excluded; all this part of China [indicating] is excluded, but all this part of Russia [indicating] is admitted and this part of China which lies east of the committee's easterly line, to wit, about one-third of the Chinese Empire, is not excluded by the bill, although it is excluded under a treaty.

Mr. President, I have directed attention to these incongruities in the hope—perhaps the vain hope—that the Senate will undertake even at this late day to change the structure of this bill so that we will reach the real object that we all, I think, have in mind—the protection of our country from an influx of undesirables from other countries so that good and honest men capable of amalgamation into our life shall not be excluded.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Mr. OWEN. I desire to ask permission to make a motion to recommit the unfinished business, the corrupt-practices bill (H. R. 15842) to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report the bill back to the Senate at not later than January 3, 1917. I ask unanimous consent to that effect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HARVEY H. YOUNG.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10049) for the relief of Capt. Harvey H. Young.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Harvey H. Young, late captain Company C, Ringgold's battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States: *Provided,* That other than as set forth above no bounty, pay, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to or by reason of the passage of this act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, the beneficiary of this bill is about 78 years old. His wife is probably upon her deathbed. He has been laboring for more than 50 years under an unjust sentence of a court-martial, rendered under peculiar circumstances during the progress of the Civil War. The evidence submitted to the House committee and also to the Senate committee shows conclusively that he ought to have been exonerated and acquitted of all the charges made against him. I hope that there will be no objection to the passage of the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, as I understand, the immigration bill is still before the Senate. If it is not, then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10384) to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Now, I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. GALLINGER. Why a recess?

Mr. SMOOT. Morning business will not consume more than 15 minutes, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What time does the Senator fix in his motion for the expiration of the recess?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina, that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian to-morrow.

Mr. REED. I ask the Senator to make that an adjournment, so that bills can be introduced in the morning hour to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. REED. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 12, 1916, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 11, 1916.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

By Thy grace, O God, our Heavenly Father, as revealed in the precepts and glorious example of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, we lift up our hearts to Thee in prayer, that our minds may be illumined and our hearts made strong to meet the duties of life as they unfold themselves hour by hour, day by day; that we may measure up to their requirements and pass on to larger life and nobler service with an approving conscience; in His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 9, 1916, was read and approved.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Record my remarks on the Coast Guard.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. HICKS] asks unanimous consent to extend in the Record his remarks on the subject of the Coast Guard. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting a speech by my colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. WILLIAM S. BENNET, on socialism.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by inserting a speech on socialism, made by Hon. WILLIAM S. BENNET, a Member of the House from New York. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering District of Columbia legislation.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the Indian appropriation bill (H. R. 18453).

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of District of Columbia business, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS] makes a preferential motion, that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the Indian appropriation bill. The vote will be taken first on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky) there were—ayes 69, noes 19.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pending the announcement of the result of the count, I will ask the gentleman from Texas if he is willing to allow the House to take up—not in Committee of the Whole, but in the House—a little bill that I am sure will provoke no discussion? I know that the bill which I have contemplated taking up—the forum bill—will create a good deal of discussion and probably consume time; but there is one little bill that some colored people desire to have passed, a bill doing away with a cemetery. It is a bill which passed the last House, and which ought to pass, and which will provoke no discussion.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. On the assurance of the gentleman from Kentucky that it will not delay the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill unnecessarily, and if I can do so without forfeiting any rights, I will agree that that bill may be taken up.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS] withholds his motion, and the Chair understands that the gentleman from Kentucky withdraws his point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Both are temporarily withdrawn?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

CEMETERY OF THE WHITE'S TABERNACLE, NO. 39.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 7621) prohibiting the interment of the body of any

person in the cemetery known as the Cemetery of the White's Tabernacle, No. 39, of the Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brethren and Sisters of Moses, in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date of the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to inter the body of any person in the cemetery known as the Cemetery of White's Tabernacle, No. 39, of the Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brethren and Sisters of Moses, in the District of Columbia and situate in the District of Columbia, to wit: Part of a tract called "Chappell's Vacancy," contained within the following metes and bounds, namely: Beginning for the same at the southeast corner of the land conveyed to Frederick Bangerter by deed recorded in liber No. 785, folio 474, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and running thence north 153° east, 20.44 perches; then south 89° east, 3.9 perches; thence south 153° west, 20.44 perches; thence north 89° west, 3.9 perches to the point of beginning; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, or aiding or abetting its violation, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500 for each offense, to be collected as other fines are collected in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the board of officers of White's Tabernacle, No. 39, of the Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brethren and Sisters of Moses, in the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, under such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may prescribe, to disinter and remove all the bodies now buried in said cemetery lot, and to transfer and reinter the same in some other suitable cemetery or cemeteries selected by the said board of officers of White's Tabernacle, No. 39, of the Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brethren and Sisters of Moses, in the District of Columbia, and at the cost and expense of said order: *Provided*, That each monument, tombstone, or marker, marking any grave or graves in said described burial ground shall be transferred to mark the grave or graves in which such body or bodies are to be interred, and shall be there placed in position as soon as can be done without danger of settling.

Sec. 3. That in so far as the same shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act as to the cemetery lot herein described, sections 675 and 680 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia shall be, and the same are hereby, declared inoperative, otherwise said sections 675 and 680 to remain unqualified and in full force and effect.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 3, after the word "Moses," strike out the words "in the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS S. HARRIS—LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. SCHALL, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies the papers in the case of Lewis S. Harris (H. R. 11601, 64th Cong.), no adverse report having been made thereon.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS] that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pending my motion I desire to ask the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] what time is desired on that side for general debate. I have no requests over here at all.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I have a request for 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman agree to an hour on a side? I do not know that there will be any time consumed on this side.

Mr. CAMPBELL. If the gentleman will yield to me so that I can have, say, 20 minutes out of his hour, if he has no demands for time—

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That will be entirely satisfactory. Then we may agree on two hours' general debate?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that general debate on this bill be limited to not to exceed two hours.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. One half to be controlled by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. One-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Kansas and one-half by the gentleman from Texas. Is there objection?

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is one provision in this bill that may call for some discussion under the five-minute rule. I will ask the gentleman from Texas if he will agree to a reasonable length of time for discussion of that provision under the five-minute rule?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. What does the gentleman consider reasonable?

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Well, the same length of time that this item has been discussed heretofore.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Ten, fifteen, or twenty-five minutes? I desire to reach some conclusion about the time.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. If the gentleman will state that some reasonable time will be allowed for debate under the five-minute rule when we get to that item, then I shall have no objection. We do not want unnecessary time, I will say to the gentleman, and I do not think we will want as much time as we have had heretofore. It may be that we will not want any discussion at all.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I am willing to yield to the gentleman under the five-minute rule such time as I can, but if anyone should object, of course I could not make an agreement that would bind the House.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. I understand that.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, none of us can hear what is going on between the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Mississippi, but if any arrangement is made contrary to that made with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL], I want to object.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The gentleman from Mississippi says that there is a certain item in this bill that may require more discussion than is allowed under the five-minute rule, and wished me to yield him extra time. I will not raise any objection under the five-minute rule to such discussion, but, of course, he will have to have the House agree with him.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that general debate on this bill shall not exceed two hours, one half of the time to be controlled by him and the other half by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. GARNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 18453) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a brief statement relative to the contents of the bill. It has been only a few months since we had exhaustive hearings on the Indian appropriation bill, and nearly all the items in this bill are the same as the one which we passed in the last Congress but a few months ago. We have had hearings on all the new items that are in this bill and none of the items has been changed in any material respect. This bill will be practically a reenactment of the bill of last year. There is but one exception. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] had passed through the House, as will be remembered, after several days' discussion, a bill providing for the mining of metalliferous ores under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. We have adopted that bill as an amendment to this bill to permit the mining of metalliferous ores on Indian reservations.

As I say, a bill of that kind has passed the House two or three times after being recommended by the department. It went to the Senate and was there defeated, but this House last year had presented to it a much better bill, guarded in every respect, modeled, as I understand it, after the bill that had already passed the House for mining on the public domain of the United States. I hope that this amendment, prepared here, having passed the House after full discussion, will pass the House at this time. It takes the place of the one which permitted the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to do the very same thing. We have in this bill better guarded the matter by placing restrictions around it, the same as were placed in the bill relating to mining upon the public domain.

I desire to state that there is nothing that will be more beneficial to the Indians and the people of the United States than to have this amendment incorporated in this bill. It is true that a similar bill is pending in the other body, but if we put it on here as an amendment we will stand a double chance of enacting into law this much-desired measure. I regard it as one of the most beneficial laws that can be placed on the statute books relating to Indian affairs.

At the present time there are several million acres of land in the reservations in the West which have been reported upon as carrying metalliferous ores, and there is no reason why they should be left there to remain forever without being developed. They should be developed and the Indians should have their share as provided in this bill. In that way we will give the Indians on the reservations the right to be employed, and they will be deriving a revenue from their mines; they will also come in contact with white citizens, as they do not now, and it will benefit the Indian children and men able to work on the reservation. It would put them on the highway or road that we desire them to go, to make them useful citizens in the future. I hope there will be no objection to the amendment when it is reached, but that it will become a law.

We have in this bill a well-considered recommendation made by the department, and I have here a report that gives a succinct statement of each item, and I ask that the report of the committee be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COLLIER). The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to print the report upon this bill in the RECORD as a part of his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The report is as follows:

The Committee on Indian Affairs presents the accompanying bill (H. R. 18453) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and submits in explanation thereof the following:

The items adopted in this bill are estimated for in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and are found on pages 399 to 466, inclusive, aggregating the sum of \$12,230,356.67, exclusive of trust funds.

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the current fiscal year, aggregated the sum of \$10,967,644.88, exclusive of trust funds.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, exceeds the current law \$1,262,711.79.

Your committee have recommended in the accompanying bill appropriations of sums amounting to \$10,625,956.67, exclusive of trust funds, thus decreasing the department estimates for the fiscal year 1918 by \$1,604,400 and the current law by \$341,678.21.

This bill recommends gratuity appropriations payable from the Federal Treasury amounting to \$7,146,896.67; appropriations reimbursable from Indian funds, \$2,632,700; treaty appropriations, \$845,360, exclusive of Indian trust funds in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, aggregating \$1,167,100.

A subcommittee of your committee held hearings on each item in the bill and these hearings have been printed in full, giving separate justifications for each item in the bill, whether such appropriations were gratuity, reimbursable, treaty, or trust funds.

The policies pursued by the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in looking after the health of our Indian wards, are very commendable. The money appropriated for irrigation and stock-raising purposes has been wisely and judiciously expended. The Indian Bureau has safeguarded the morals of the Indians in energetically fighting the introduction into the Indian country of all intoxicating liquors. Much progress has been made by the present administration of the Indian affairs in the education of Indian children. The schools are well attended, and the parents of the children, as a rule, are greatly pleased by the advancement of their children in their studies. The hospitals heretofore appropriated for, and in many instances specifically appropriated for in this bill, have fully justified the large Government expenditures of money for their erection, equipment, and maintenance, and it is the information of the committee that, as a general rule, the Indians willingly and voluntarily go to the hospitals for treatment. Nearly all of the Indian population is in the arid and semiarid regions of the West and the large sum appropriated for irrigation is very necessary to successfully farm their allotments. Your committee feels that the large sums we are annually expending on the Indian irrigation systems will in a few years make these Indians largely self-supporting. It is the opinion of your committee that the Indians, under the present Government supervision, are making rapid advancement in every avenue leading to their ultimate happiness and civilization.

The following table shows the separate items carried in this bill, whether gratuity, reimbursable, treaty item, or payable from trust funds, together with a comparison as between the current law, what was estimated for by the department, and what your committee recommends be allowed for the next fiscal year:

	Current law.	Estimates.	Committee allowed.	Hearings, page.
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	3
Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).....	244,700.00	300,000.00	244,700.00	8
Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians (gratuity).....	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	19
Relief of distress and prevention of disease (gratuity).....	350,000.00	400,000.00	350,000.00	24
Indian day and industrial schools (gratuity).....	1,550,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,550,000.00	29
Repair, Indian school and agency buildings (gratuity).....	400,000.00	475,000.00	400,000.00	38
Indian school, transportation (gratuity).....	72,000.00	75,000.00	72,000.00	43
Industrial work and care of timber (gratuity).....	425,000.00	500,000.00	425,000.00	45
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies (gratuity).....	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	60

	Current law.	Estimates.	Committee allowed.	Hearings, page.		Current law.	Estimates.	Committee allowed.	Hearings, page.
Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service (gratuity).....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,000.00	72	MINNESOTA.				
Court costs (gratuity).....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	73	Indian school, Pipestone, Minn. (gratuity).....	\$64,675.00	\$57,175.00	\$45,175.00	165
Expenses, Board Indian Commissioners (gratuity).....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	73	Support of schools, Chippewa Indians (treaty).....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	167
Pay of Indian police (gratuity).....	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	75	Tribal funds, Chippewa Indians, Minnesota, civilization and support (trust funds).....	185,000.00	185,000.00	185,000.00	168
Pay of judges, Indian courts (gratuity).....	8,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00	76	Tribal funds, Chippewa Indians, White Earth celebration (trust funds).....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	169
General expenses, Indian Service, pay special agents, etc. (gratuity).....	135,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00	77	Support of Indians, Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. (gratuity).....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	171
Inspectors, Indian Service (gratuity).....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	79	Support of Indians, Flathead Agency, Mont. (gratuity).....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	171
Determining heirs of deceased Indians (reimbursable).....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	81	Support of Indians, Fort Peck Agency, Mont. (gratuity).....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	172
To encourage industry among the Indians (reimbursable).....	300,000.00	450,000.00	300,000.00	82	Support of Indians, Blackfeet Agency, Mont. (gratuity).....	25,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	173
Vehicles, Indian Service.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	92	Maintenance, irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable).....	20,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	174
Reimbursing Indians for live stock destroyed because of infectious diseases (gratuity).....	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	95	Fulfilling treaties, Crow Indians (treaty).....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	176
Leasing Indian lands for metalliciferous minerals.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	98	Fulfilling treaties, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (treaty).....	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	176
Sale of lands purchased by the United States.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	102	Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation (gratuity).....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	177
Authorizing employees, Indian Service, to administer oaths.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	102	Support and civilization, Rocky Boy's Band (gratuity).....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	178
Rights of way for pipe lines through Indian lands.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	104	Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation (reimbursable).....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	179
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.					Irrigation system, Fort Peck Reservation (reimbursable).....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	181
Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico (gratuity).....	330,000.00	350,000.00	330,000.00	105	Irrigation system, Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable).....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	182
Indian school, Fort Mojave (gratuity).....	42,900.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	107	NEBRASKA.				
Indian school, Phoenix (gratuity).....	135,400.00	166,900.00	146,900.00	109	Indian school, Genoa, Nebr. (gratuity).....	91,100.00	88,320.00	81,200.00	186
Indian school, Truxton Canyon (gratuity).....	21,200.00	21,200.00	21,200.00	112	NEVADA.				
Continuing construction irrigation system, Pima Indians, Gila River (reimbursable).....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	114	Support of Indians in Nevada (gratuity).....	18,500.00	18,500.00	18,500.00	188
Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	15,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	115	Indian school, Carson City, Nev. (gratuity).....	62,430.00	99,100.00	67,430.00	189
Water for domestic and irrigation purposes, Papago Indians, Arizona, (gratuity).....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	117	Irrigation, Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev. (reimbursable).....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	191
Fulfilling treaties with Navajos, schools (treaty).....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	118	NEW MEXICO.				
Water supply for Navajo Indians (reimbursable).....	25,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	119	Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (gratuity).....	97,400.00	95,450.00	95,450.00	192
Ganado irrigation project, Arizona (reimbursable).....	23,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	121	Indian school, Sanata Fe, N. Mex. (gratuity).....	92,150.00	78,650.00	78,650.00	194
Diversion dam, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	75,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	122	Counsel, Pueblo Indians (gratuity).....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	197
Payment for water, Salt River Indian allottees, Arizona (reimbursable).....	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	124	NEW YORK.				
Diversion dam, Gila River, above Florence, Ariz. (reimbursable).....	75,000.00	225,000.00	175,000.00	125	Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York (treaty).....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	198
CALIFORNIA.					Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York (treaty).....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	199
Support of Indians in California (gratuity).....	42,000.00	50,000.00	42,000.00	134	NORTH CAROLINA.				
Purchase of lands for homeless Indians (gratuity).....	10,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	135	Indian school, Cherokee, N. C. (gratuity).....	36,000.00	51,660.00	36,000.00	199
Indian school, Riverside, Cal. (gratuity).....	129,500.00	149,500.00	134,500.00	136	NORTH DAKOTA.				
Irrigation, Yuma allotments (reimbursable).....	10,000.00	40,000.00	15,000.00	140	Support of Sioux, Devils Lake (gratuity).....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	202
Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal. (gratuity).....	21,800.00	38,700.00	21,700.00	140	Support of Indians, Fort Berthold Agency (gratuity).....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	202
Indian school, Greenville, Cal. (gratuity).....	26,400.00	30,700.00	21,700.00	142	Support Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota (gratuity).....	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	203
Roads and bridges, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	145	Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak. (gratuity).....	56,175.00	53,475.00	53,475.00	204
FLORIDA.					Indian school, Fort Totten (gratuity).....	82,500.00	100,800.00	75,800.00	207
Support Seminole Indians in Florida (gratuity).....	8,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	151	Indian school, Wahpeton (gratuity).....	63,540.00	60,450.00	43,540.00	209
IDAHO.					OKLAHOMA.				
Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation (gratuity).....	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	152	Support Wichitas and affiliated bands (gratuity).....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	218
Maintenance, Fort Hall irrigation system (reimbursable).....	25,000.00	35,000.00	25,000.00	153	Tribal funds, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches (trust funds), agency and employees.....	25,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	218
Fulfilling treaties with the Bannocks (treaty).....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	154	Tribal funds, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, support and maintenance (trust funds).....	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	220
Fulfilling treaties with the Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho (treaty).....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	155	Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes (gratuity).....	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	221
Reimbursement to Thomas B. Le Sleur (gratuity).....	95.50	95.50	95.50	155	Support of Kansas Indians, Oklahoma (gratuity).....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	222
KANSAS.					Support of Kickapoo Indians, Oklahoma (gratuity).....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	222
Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. (gratuity).....	148,250.00	142,750.00	142,750.00	157	Support of Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska (gratuity).....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	223
Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans. (gratuity).....	16,860.00	18,860.00	16,860.00	160					
MICHIGAN.									
Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich. (gratuity).....	73,450.00	108,000.00	74,800.00	162					

¹ No appropriation.

	Current law.	Estimates.	Committee allowed.	Hearings, page.		Current law.	Estimates.	Committee allowed.	Hearings, page.
OKLAHOMA.—contd.					WASHINGTON.				
Indian school, Chillico, Okla. (gratuity).....	\$93,250.00	\$101,600.00	\$111,600.00	223	Support of D'Wamish and allied tribes (gratuity).....	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	282
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma (treaty).....	47,100.00	47,100.00	47,100.00	226	Support of the Makahs (gratuity).....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	283
Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws, Oklahoma (treaty).....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	228	Support of the Quinaielts and Quillehutes (gratuity).....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	283
Fulfilling treaty with Citizens Band of Pottawatomie Indians (gratuity).....		3,791.17	3,791.17	231	Support of Indians, Yakima Agency (gratuity).....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	284
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.					Support of Indians at Colville and certain other agencies in Washington (gratuity).....	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	284
Administration of affairs, Five Tribes (gratuity).....	185,000.00	185,000.00	185,000.00	232	Fulfilling treaty with Spokanes in Washington (treaty item).....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	285
Erection dormitories, Murray State School Agriculture (trust funds).....			50,000.00	(?)	Irrigation, Yakima Reservation (reimbursable).....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	286
Per capita payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, Oklahoma (trust funds).....				236	Fourth installment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	287
Per capita payment to Seminole Indians (trust funds).....				236	Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash. (gratuity).....	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	287
Probate attorneys, Five Tribes (gratuity).....	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	239	Diversion dam and distribution and drainage system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).....	200,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00	289
Orphan training school, Tahlequah, Okla. (gratuity).....	40,000.00	53,200.00	40,500.00	240	WISCONSIN.				
Indian schools Five Tribes (gratuity).....	275,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00	242	Indian school, Hayward, Wis. (gratuity).....	51,550.00	51,350.00	51,200.00	291
Sale unallotted lands, Five Tribes (trust funds).....	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	244	Indian school, Tomah, Wis. (gratuity).....	56,125.00	85,025.00	79,525.00	292
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws (treaty).....	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00	244	Support of Chippewas, Lake Superior (gratuity).....	7,000.00	9,000.00	7,000.00	293
Salaries and expenses, 6 oil and gas inspectors (gratuity).....	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	245	Support of Pottawatomie Indians residing in Wisconsin (gratuity).....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	296
Purchase of land, Nuyaka school, Creek Nation (trust funds).....		1,100.00	1,100.00	247	Support of Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	297
Building road and improving grounds, Choctaw Sanatorium, near Tahlequah, Okla. (trust funds).....		5,000.00	5,000.00	251	Promoting civilization and self-support among Menominee Indians in Wisconsin (trust funds).....	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	298
Building road to Cherokee Orphan Training School (trust funds).....			10,000.00	(?)	Conveyance of lands to public schools, Oneida, Wis. (gratuity).....	(?)	(?)	(?)	300
OREGON.					Sale of lands reserved for school purposes, Oneida Indians, Wis. (gratuity).....	(?)	(?)	(?)	301
Support of Indians, Klamath Agency (gratuity).....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	251	WYOMING.				
Support of Indians, Warm Springs Agency (gratuity).....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	252	Support of Shoshone Indians (gratuity).....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	301
Support of Indians, Umatilla Agency (gratuity).....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	252	Indian school, Shoshone Reservation (gratuity).....	36,025.00	36,725.00	36,475.00	302
Indian school, Salem, Oreg. (gratuity).....	128,700.00	162,200.00	127,200.00	253	Support of Shoshone Indians (treaty item).....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	304
Support of Indians, Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies (gratuity).....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	256	Irrigation system, Shoshone or Wind River Reservation (reimbursable).....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	305
Irrigation system, Modoc Point, Klamath Reservation (reimbursable).....	20,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	257	Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation (reimbursable).....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	306
PENNSYLVANIA.					Investigating commission (gratuity).....			10,000.00	(?)
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa. (gratuity).....	152,000.00	151,250.00	151,250.00	260	1 No appropriation.				
Higher education, students, Carlisle Indian School.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	262	Summary.				
SOUTH DAKOTA.						Current law.	Estimates.	Committee recommends.	
Indian school, Flandreau, S. Dak. (gratuity).....	67,500.00	83,955.00	73,955.00	262	Gratuity appropriations.....	\$7,558,098.88	\$8,307,796.67	\$7,147,896.67	
Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak. (gratuity).....	60,750.00	82,025.00	53,750.00	264	Reimbursable appropriations.....	2,564,186.00	3,077,200.00	2,632,700.00	
Indian school, Rapid City S. Dak. (gratuity).....	83,500.00	65,500.00	68,925.00	267	Treaty appropriations.....	845,360.00	845,360.00	845,360.00	
Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc. (treaty).....	307,000.00	307,000.00	307,000.00	269	Total.....	10,967,644.88	12,230,356.67	10,625,956.67	
Education Sioux Nation (treaty item).....	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	271	Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the news comes from the West through the newspapers that a great deal of useful legislation has reached these Indians in the way of education, and that they have benefited therefrom greatly.				
Support of Yankton Sioux (gratuity).....	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	272	I desire to read now one item coming from Tucson, dated September 25, which shows commendable progress in the red man's welfare in the West:				
Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak. (gratuity).....	45,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	273	TUCSON, September 25.				
UTAH.					Large numbers of Papago and Yaqui Indians are leaving this locality for the Salt River Valley, where they will pick cotton for the season. Last year Indians averaged \$2 a day each, and so the word has spread even into Sonora, and more Indians than ever are available for the work.				
Fulfilling treaties with Confederate Bands of Utes (treaty item).....	53,740.00	53,740.00	53,740.00	275	That item comes from the Douglas International of September 25, 1916.				
Support of Indians in Utah, not otherwise provided for (gratuity).....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	275	The Department of the Interior in the last few years has developed the Sacaton Reservation of Indians into one of the best cotton-growing regions of the whole Southwest, and it is true that this Indian reservation is the first reservation where the cotton business has been proven to be a success. The move-				
Support and civilization, Confederate Bands of Ute Indians (trust funds).....	300,800.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	277					
Seeds and agricultural implements, Confederate Bands of Ute Indians (treaty item).....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	280					
Irrigation, Uintah Reservation (reimbursable).....	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	281					

1 No appropriation.

ment has spread to California. In the Imperial Valley of California the whites have taken up the road that the Indians have not occupied fully, and through the Indian Department they have been shown that this cotton can be produced there. It is the long staple sea island cotton that is worth twice as much as the short staple ordinary cotton raised in the South. I have seen these Indians from the largest to the smallest, only a few years old, making quite a sum of money each day by picking cotton. It is the same as the situation of the white people and the colored man who raise cotton in the South. It gives more labor on the reservation than anything else that could be devised.

This report emphasizes the work of the Indian Bureau relative to the health of the Indians. It is stated that the death rate among the Indians has been cut to 7 to 1,000, when heretofore it was double that amount. The bureau has conducted a campaign to save Indian babies by giving Indian mothers proper care through the hospitals that have been recently built by the Government. A few years ago there was a great movement among humanitarians of the country that was published far and wide in all the publications of the country to the effect that the Indians were dying out, that they were becoming fewer every day. A great deal of truth was contained in that idea and in those statements. It caused Congress to act. Since that time we have built many hospitals in the various regions of the West where they were most needed, after a full investigation by a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress. That committee reported the facts, and the bills have been passed, and the hospitals have been erected, and nurses and doctors are taking care of these Indians in a manner better than ever before.

We have also taken charge of the Indian schools and are conducting them in a different way from what they have been heretofore conducted. A few years ago a proposition was made, encouraged, and enacted into law that the Indians living in a State where there were public free schools might have the benefit of a fund given to them for the purpose of going to the white schools in the neighborhood, that fund supplementing the moneys used by the State for its own schools. A considerable sum of money has been expended along that line. Let me state that nothing could be more beneficial than educating the Indian with the white children wherever the State laws permit it. We find in Oklahoma quite a sum of money has been expended along those lines, with benefits to both races, and we hope this system will be extended.

Indian moneys carried on deposit in the State and national banks, the report says, amount to \$20,000,000. This is a matter of very great importance, showing the progress made by these Indians. We estimate the progress made by the white man by the amount of money deposited to the credit of individuals in the counties, cities, and States. New regulations have been made for leasing oil land in the Osage Nation at a rate which, the report estimates, in the first year will pay \$700,000 in royalties, and 90,000 acres of Indian lands were sold for \$1,666,000. This shows commendable progress, and we hope that the policy that we are pursuing and have pursued for many years will benefit the people—not only the Indians but the people of the whole United States—along the lines I have suggested.

I reserve the remainder of my time, and will now yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Texas yield me 20 minutes of his time?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Yes; out of my time.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Then I have 1 hour and 20 minutes at my disposal. Mr. Chairman, this bill does not originate any new policies or new projects. It simply carries on the work of the Indian Office in the manner in which it has been carried on and provided for in the past. We have been as economical as we could be, consistent with the best service to the Indians.

I have no disposition to take up the time of the committee in adding to the statements made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS], the chairman of the committee. I now yield out of my time one hour to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, through the kindness of this membership sufficient time has been granted me under general debate to explain the bill known as the vocational-education bill that we are hoping to have up for consideration and final action sometime in the near future, since it was made in order by unanimous consent the other day. There came to my desk last week a pamphlet entitled "Rebuilding Men." I examined it briefly and found that it was a dissertation upon the movement for the reclaiming of those who have gone wrong and have found a lodgment in our State prisons and penitentiaries, and that the movement was to re-

claim these unfortunate people and make out of them men of usefulness. It was claimed by the writer to be one of the greatest movements that the present day knows. While I concede that to reclaim men is important, it seems to me that the "building of men" is of vaster importance than the rebuilding, and, therefore, any legislation that would take up the view of the building up of our youth into the future citizen of the Nation is as important a piece of work as can be done by this or any other body. The bill I wish to explain has this latter purpose in view.

Vocational education has been of interest for years to cities and to the country districts and has received the approval as well as strong indorsement of many superintendents of public schools, of State superintendents of various States, of county superintendents throughout the Nation, these representing the public-school interests of the country. It has also been strongly backed by associations of employers of labor, and in a most remarkable sense by the associations of labor of various characters. It is forcibly supported by many voluntary associations like chambers of commerce and the National Society for Vocational Education. I know of no suggestion in legislation that has met such universal approval as vocational education.

This comes from the conviction that whatever good our present school system has achieved—and it has been great—it is not designed to care for the boy or the girl who leaves school at the age of 14. One of the most startling statements that the Commission on Vocational Education appointed by the Sixty-third Congress made was that 85 per cent of all the children that enter the public schools of the country leave the schools before they reach the age of 16; that not over 8 per cent of those who enter the high school ever get through and take the diploma; that not over 3 per cent of those who graduate in the high school ever enter the college or the university. This is the more startling since most of the effort in the grades is designed to induce the pupils to enter high schools, and most of the emphasis in the high school is to induce the pupil to enter college, as most of the emphasis in college is to lead to the university.

This dominant note may explain the apparent fear of the university man that the vocational education movement may contain an element of danger to the Nation.

When we take into consideration the amount of money that has been expended for our more than 600 colleges and universities and which to many is a standing wonder, then realize the small proportion of those who are educated in the preparatory schools for college entrance enter the college, it seems to be a disproportionate use of funds. I make no criticism upon the work of the college or university; indeed, I very strongly indorse it, but when you realize the amount of money that is expended by taxation for our public-school system and then discover that 93 per cent of those who enter the school leave it before they finish the course, it is a startling fact when it is remembered the effort employed to advance from rank of pupil to that of student. As you go through the country you notice the finest buildings in a city are those devoted to education, an expression of public spirit back of popular education, and yet so small a proportion of our school population ever goes through them. There is a growing conviction that is well defined in the public mind that we ought to do something beyond what we have done for the 93 per cent who leave the schools before they reach the college grade. Whatever fear the educator might have of the recent enthusiasm back of vocational education, he must admit something is wrong.

I recently heard a distinguished university president of a Middle Western State speak upon the theme "The trap," and I listened with much interest to what that significant suggestion meant. He contended that the trap was the tendency to devote too much time to the bread-and-butter side of life, which leads into the workshop too quickly, and that the vocational movement was likely to so operate; that we ought to keep the stimulus before the youth to go into the higher fields of learning, to be in the higher ranges of thinking and activity. He caught the inspiration of Longfellow's *Excelsior*, to keep the aim high. Whether it be a trap or not, and whether the pupil ought to stop his schooling so early as 14—of course, we know he should not—but whether he should or should not, the facts are that he does. It is no longer a matter of what he ought to do, but, rather, what he does, that faces us. We have got to meet the condition as it is rather than as it ought to be. We know he should not, but we also know that he does go out. The problem is to reach the 93 per cent that are leaving school before graduation to work with their hands to make a living. The Sixty-third Congress authorized the President to appoint a commission to investigate that particular problem, as to how much has been done or is being done by the various States and by the various municipalities for vocational education for the

benefit of the boy or girl who leaves school at 14. It was also desired that the public be informed as to how much the Government here through its executive departments has stimulated the States in doing work for these particular classes. That commission was appointed on the 20th of January, 1914. It went into session here in Washington on the 2d day of April. It held daily sessions, forenoon, afternoon, and evening, from the 2d day of April until the 1st day of June. The commission was authorized to spend \$15,000. The investigation was limited in its time to the 1st of June. It reported to Congress its findings on that day. That commission had its hearings, before which appeared either the Cabinet officer or his representative selected by him. It had before it educators, business heads, labor leaders, and heads of voluntary bodies. It received information from letters from nearly all the superintendents of the States and various county and city superintendents. That commission made its report on the 1st day of June, within the time limit fixed by Congress, and returned to the Treasury, I want this membership to know, one-third of the amount of money that was voted for that purpose. [Applause.] The report, with hearings, was published in two volumes, Document 1004, the most comprehensive statement yet made in any country on vocational education.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman about three questions, providing he has the time; if not, I do not desire to interrupt him.

Mr. FESS. I have the time, and I will be glad to answer the questions if I am able.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Out of the whole number, how does the gentleman explain that 85 per cent of them quit?

Mr. FESS. There are various suggestions offered, and one of them is this: That the present school system has been largely arranged with reference to college entrance rather than to the entrance into the actual activities of the work-a-day world, where most of them will go, and that the present system, therefore, does not provide the linking of their present education with that they are going to do in the future, and they see no reason to stay, and drop out and go to work at once.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It is fair to assume that one-half of the 85 per cent are girls—there are 21 boys born in the world for every 20 girls. There is no compulsion on most of them to quit school and go to work, is there?

Mr. FESS. No. Undoubtedly much blame should attach to the negligence, if not the ignorance, of parents.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, another question. How can the gentleman explain the fact that such a large per cent of boys appointed to Annapolis and West Point fall down on their entrance examination, and that they fail in spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar, the same as they do in the higher branches? What is the matter with the school system?

Mr. FESS. That is a sensitive question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I know; but it goes to the very root of this matter.

Mr. FESS. I am a practical educator.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. So am I; that is, I used to be.

Mr. FESS. I think, frankly speaking, that we devote too much time to what we call the "culture" side, that will express itself in many fads, and not enough time to the fundamentals, what we used to call the three "R's"—"reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic." [Applause.]

I am a thorough believer that no useful system of education can supersede the irksome toil of learning the simple rudiments well as a basis for higher work. I once heard a great man declare that there was no trouble to secure a successful teacher in the higher subjects, but a very difficult task to find a real success in the teaching of the common branches. That observation is well taken.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. Is it not a fact we try to cover too much ground; that we are too extensive and not intensive enough in the common-school curriculum?

Mr. FESS. In the educational field more than any other that I know there seems to be an itching to do the thing that will attract attention, and, consequently, one of the things that we are constantly facing is the attempt to enrich the course of study, and every year, under enriching the course of study, we are adding this thing and that thing, with little demonstration of its present or future value.

Fellow Members of the House, I frankly say that the field of education furnishes a greater opportunity for the development of fads and "isms" than any other field of which I know, and,

unfortunately, our school population takes up with those things too rapidly and too easily. At one time it was child study, and everybody went wild on it. Some one wrote a book; then others wrote books and monographs. Every man and woman that spoke on the platform addressed himself to the subject, until we had a veritable surfeit of the subject. And then came the adolescent, and everybody went wild over it. Last year it was sex hygiene, and the country was treated to a bedlam of observations. Just now we are taking up the Montessori system, and this District here is going wild over that. Somebody announces a new thing, and everybody seems to think it is the whole thing. I do not know any place else where that operates so rapidly as in the educational field. Why, universities are establishing chairs of special phases of psychology, and if the devotees are embarrassed from a lack of psychological data they will simply create it.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. POWERS. Since there is such a large per cent of the pupils of the country who leave school and go to various employments, and since there is a large amount of our money expended for the purpose of education, and since the gentleman is a practical educator himself, what suggestion would he offer to divest school curriculums as they are now to, in a measure, embrace the field of vocational education?

Mr. FESS. My colleague on the committee has asked a question the answer to which leads me immediately to the bill that is before us. The bill as prepared is to supplement what the present educational system is doing, not especially to take anything away from it, but to add to it an entirely different department. The bill provides that instead of confining our educational activities to the present course, which is largely for college entrance, we should enlarge upon it for vocational reasons, and this enlargement will enter three fields. The first is agricultural development, the second is the development in the trades and industries, and the third is home economics. Federal aid is offered in this bill under three heads. The initial appropriation is \$1,500,000 and the maximum after nine years \$7,000,000, \$3,000,000 ultimately in nine years to be annually appropriated by the Federal Government to pay in part the salaries of the teachers in agricultural subjects and directors and supervisors of agricultural subjects. Three million are ultimately to be annually appropriated for the payment in part of teachers of trades, industrial and home economic subjects. That makes the \$6,000,000 to be applied for the payment of salaries. There are \$1,000,000 to be annually appropriated for the training of teachers in these three fields—agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics—making the sum total of the Federal appropriation for 1927 and thereafter annually \$7,000,000. This appropriation is made upon this basis, that every dollar that the Federal Government appropriates must be matched by the local or State authorities, so that when the ultimate appropriation of \$7,000,000 will be made it will be an investment of at least \$14,000,000 annually by State and Nation to these three fields—agricultural education, trade and industrial education, and home economics education.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman yield there now?

Mr. FESS. I will.

Mr. POWERS. Would not there be \$7,200,000 appropriated?

Mr. FESS. The \$200,000, of course, is to go for the administration of the board, and, more than that, there is to be a minimum allotment of \$167,000, which adds to the total appropriations, including the \$200,000 for administration, \$367,000.

Mr. MEEKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I will.

Mr. MEEKER. Did the committee consider, in connection with this work, the advisability or feasibility of adding another course, namely, a course in the rudimentary elements of American civil government, about which nobody seems to know much these days in school?

Mr. FESS. The Federal Government is assuming that the educational system must be left with the State. The Government will not interfere in any way with the State in a system of education, but simply add a certain amount of money as a stimulus, and then fix a minimum requirement upon which the State can receive the money. It does not specify what should be studied, because that ought to be left with the State, to be approved by the Federal board.

Mr. MEEKER. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but an appropriation for such work would be as legitimate as teaching a man's hand to earn a livelihood in the Government.

Mr. FESS. The educational system must be left with the State. The General Government must not interfere with that.

This bill is written upon that theory. I would oppose the Nation superseding the State in educational matters.

Mr. MEEKER. The gentleman is a practical educator, and I will ask him if it is common to-day in our public-school system that any attention is paid to that side of our civil life?

Mr. FESS. I think every public school in the country gives a course in civics. Civil government is one of the important branches of the course of study.

Mr. MEEKER. The gentleman thinks it does?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. MEEKER. Under what system of teaching? What authorities are studied in our public schools on American government?

Mr. FESS. Every schoolbook publishing house has various textbooks on the subject.

Mr. MEEKER. What are some of the standards?

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I yield.

Mr. TOWNER. If the gentleman will permit me, I will say to the Representative from Missouri [Mr. MEEKER] that his own State has in its curriculum the teaching of the fundamentals of civil government. And this statement was made by an educator not long ago, and which statement I believe to be true, that every State in the Union now either requires or advises a course in civil government that embraces the fundamental principle of both National and State Government and control. So we are already doing a great deal on that line in the public schools.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, the details of the bill are not numerous and were written to embrace certain principles. When you appropriate a certain sum for agricultural or other purposes to the State there ought to be some method of apportionment so that what would be called the "pork-barrel" element of legislation would be entirely obviated.

We have done that as far as it is possible. For example, the \$3,000,000 that is annually to go to agricultural education is to be apportioned to the States in the proportion that the agricultural population of the State holds to the agricultural population of the Nation. That will give to one State a large amount and to another State a small amount simply because one State, like Iowa, for example, is largely agricultural, while another State, like Connecticut, is not largely agricultural. Then the \$3,000,000 that will be devoted annually to trade and industrial education will be on the basis that the industrial and trade population of the State will hold to the whole population, industrial and trade, in the Nation. That will give Iowa a small amount of that fund, because not largely industrial, while it gets a large amount of the agricultural fund; but the State of Connecticut will get a large amount of the industrial fund, while it gets a very small amount of the agricultural fund.

But when it comes to apportioning the sums for the training of teachers, it is in proportion that the total population of the State, agricultural and industrial, bears to the total population of the Nation, and it is left to the State to say how much shall be for agriculture and how much shall be for trade and industry, with the limitation that not more than 60 per cent nor less than 20 per cent shall go for either.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I yield to my friend.

Mr. SLOAN. I notice in the apportionment that it is based upon the rural and urban population, and reference is constantly made to the census of 1910. Under the census of 1910, if I recall correctly, rural population not only includes those upon the farm, but those in villages and cities under 2,500 inhabitants. Is that arbitrary classification of the census of 1910 followed in your apportionment here?

Mr. FESS. It is; but we make exceptions in this bill that the urban population in towns under 2,500 will be included as rural population.

Mr. SLOAN. As rural?

Mr. FESS. Yes. There will be, as noticed, certain conditions of a minimum to be supplied. For example, the State of Wyoming would get a very small sum—something like \$1,000—for agricultural purposes, and it would get the very small sum of \$500 for vocational or industrial purposes. Consequently the bill provides for a minimum below which no State will fall, and that minimum is \$5,000 up to the year 1923; after that it is to be \$10,000. Consequently up to that period there will have to be an additional appropriation beyond the \$7,000,000 to make the requirement of the minimum, and the totaling of that, including the grant to each State, is as follows for agricultural teaching:

State.	Rural population.		Allotment, 1915-16.	Maximum allotment, 1923-24.	Special allotment to guarantee \$5,000 to each State in 1915-16.	Special allotment to guarantee \$10,000 to each State in 1922-23.
	Number, 1910.	Percentage distribution.				
Alabama.....	1,767,662	3.58	\$17,900	\$107,400		
Arizona.....	141,094	.29	1,450	8,700		
Arkansas.....	1,371,768	2.78	13,900	83,400		
California.....	907,810	1.84	9,200	55,200	\$3,550	\$2,750
Colorado.....	394,184	.80	4,000	24,000		
Connecticut.....	114,917	.23	1,150	6,900	1,000	
Delaware.....	165,237	.33	1,650	9,900	3,850	4,250
Florida.....	533,529	1.08	5,400	32,400	3,950	4,750
Georgia.....	2,070,471	4.20	21,000	126,000		
Idaho.....	255,696	.52	2,600	15,600	2,400	
Illinois.....	2,161,662	4.38	21,900	131,400		
Indiana.....	1,557,041	3.16	15,800	94,800		
Iowa.....	1,544,717	3.13	15,650	93,900		
Kansas.....	1,197,159	2.43	12,150	72,900		
Kentucky.....	1,734,463	3.51	17,550	105,300		
Louisiana.....	1,159,872	2.35	11,750	70,500		
Maine.....	360,928	.73	3,650	21,900	1,350	
Maryland.....	637,154	1.29	6,450	38,700		
Massachusetts.....	241,049	.49	2,450	14,700	2,550	
Michigan.....	1,483,129	3.01	15,050	90,300		
Minnesota.....	1,225,414	2.48	12,400	74,400		
Mississippi.....	1,589,803	3.22	16,100	96,600		
Missouri.....	1,894,518	3.84	19,200	115,200		
Montana.....	242,633	.49	2,450	14,700	2,550	
Nebraska.....	881,362	1.79	8,950	53,700		
Nevada.....	68,508	.14	700	4,200	4,300	6,500
New Hampshire.....	175,473	.36	1,800	10,800	3,200	1,000
New Jersey.....	629,957	1.28	6,400	38,400		
New Mexico.....	280,730	.56	2,800	16,800	2,200	
New York.....	1,928,120	3.91	19,550	117,300		
North Carolina.....	1,887,813	3.83	19,150	114,900		
North Dakota.....	513,820	1.04	5,200	31,200		
Ohio.....	2,101,978	4.25	21,250	127,500		
Oklahoma.....	1,337,000	2.71	13,550	81,300		
Oregon.....	365,705	.74	3,700	22,200	1,300	
Pennsylvania.....	3,034,442	6.15	30,750	184,500		
Rhode Island.....	17,956	.04	200	1,200	4,800	9,000
South Carolina.....	1,290,568	2.62	13,100	78,600		
South Dakota.....	507,215	1.03	5,150	30,900		
Tennessee.....	1,734,744	3.53	17,650	105,900		
Texas.....	2,958,438	6.00	29,950	179,700		
Utah.....	200,417	.40	2,000	12,000	3,000	
Vermont.....	187,013	.38	1,900	11,400	3,100	500
Virginia.....	1,585,083	3.21	16,050	96,300		
Washington.....	636,460	1.09	5,450	32,700		
West Virginia.....	992,877	2.01	10,050	60,300		
Wisconsin.....	1,329,540	2.69	13,450	80,700		
Wyoming.....	102,744	.21	1,050	6,300	3,950	4,750
Total, United States.....	49,348,883	100.00	500,000	3,000,000	47,050	33,500

Totaling the grants to each State for trade and industrial teaching, including the allotment to make up minimum, is as follows:

State.	Urban population.		Allotment, 1915-16.	Maximum allotment, 1923-24.	Special allotment to guarantee \$5,000 to each State in 1915-16.	Special allotment to guarantee \$10,000 to each State beginning 1922-23.
	Number.	Percentage distribution.				
Alabama.....	370,431	0.87	\$4,350	\$26,100	\$650	
Arizona.....	63,260	.15	750	4,500	4,250	\$6,250
Arkansas.....	202,681	.48	2,400	14,400	2,000	
California.....	1,469,739	3.45	17,250	103,500		
Colorado.....	404,840	.95	4,750	28,500	250	
Connecticut.....	999,839	2.35	11,750	70,500		
Delaware.....	97,085	.23	1,150	6,900	3,850	4,250
District of Columbia.....	331,069	.78				
Florida.....	219,080	.51	2,550	15,300	2,450	
Georgia.....	538,650	1.26	6,300	37,800		
Idaho.....	69,893	.16	800	4,800	4,200	6,000
Illinois.....	3,476,929	8.16	40,800	244,800		
Indiana.....	1,143,835	2.68	13,400	80,400		
Iowa.....	680,054	1.60	8,000	48,000		
Kansas.....	463,790	1.16	5,800	34,800		
Kentucky.....	555,442	1.30	6,500	39,000		
Louisiana.....	496,516	1.16	5,800	34,800		
Maine.....	381,443	.89	4,500	27,000	500	
Maryland.....	658,162	1.54	7,700	46,200		
Massachusetts.....	3,125,367	7.33	36,650	219,900		
Michigan.....	1,327,044	3.11	15,550	93,300		
Minnesota.....	850,294	1.99	9,950	59,700		
Mississippi.....	207,311	.49	2,450	14,700	2,550	
Missouri.....	1,398,817	3.28	16,400	98,400		
Montana.....	133,420	.31	1,550	9,300	3,450	2,250
Nebraska.....	310,852	.73	3,650	21,900	1,350	
Nevada.....	13,367	.03	150	900	4,850	9,250
New Hampshire.....	255,099	.60	3,000	18,000	2,000	
New Jersey.....	1,907,210	4.47	22,350	134,100		
New Mexico.....	46,571	.11	550	3,300	4,450	7,250
New York.....	7,135,494	16.96	84,300	505,800		

State.	Urban population.		Allotment, 1915-16.	Maximum allotment, 1923-24.	Special allotment to guarantee \$5,000 to each State in 1915-16.	Special allotment to guarantee \$10,000 to each State beginning 1922-23.
	Number.	Percentage distribution.				
North Carolina.....	318,474	.75	\$3,750	\$22,500	\$1,250	.....
North Dakota.....	63,236	.15	750	4,500	4,250	\$6,250
Ohio.....	2,665,143	6.25	31,250	187,500	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	320,155	.75	3,750	22,500	1,250	.....
Oregon.....	307,060	.72	3,600	21,600	1,400	.....
Pennsylvania.....	4,630,669	10.56	54,300	325,800	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	524,654	1.23	6,150	36,900	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	224,532	.53	2,650	15,900	2,350	.....
South Dakota.....	76,673	.18	900	5,400	4,100	5,500
Tennessee.....	441,045	1.03	5,150	30,900	.....	.....
Texas.....	935,104	2.20	11,000	66,000	.....	.....
Utah.....	172,934	.41	2,050	12,300	2,950	.....
Vermont.....	165,943	.40	2,000	12,000	3,000	.....
Virginia.....	476,529	1.12	5,600	33,600	.....	.....
Washington.....	605,530	1.42	7,100	42,600	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	225,242	.54	2,700	16,200	2,300	.....
Wisconsin.....	1,004,320	2.36	11,800	70,800	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	43,221	.10	500	3,000	4,500	7,500
Total, United States.....	42,623,383	100.00	500,000	3,000,000	64,750	54,500

In other words, the total additional appropriation to bring the minimum for each State to \$5,000 up to the year 1923 and \$10,000 after that for both payment of teaching in agricultural and trade subjects and for training teachers would be \$167,000.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman state how much Oklahoma will get at that time?

Mr. FESS. Yes. Oklahoma gets \$81,300, with no minimum to be made up.

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. REAVIS. The basis of apportionment is the number of children we seek to equip, is it not, as disclosed in comparison with the population?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. REAVIS. If that be true, why should there be a gratuity to any State? Why should we make a gift over and above the population for the number of children of any of those States?

Mr. FESS. That would enter at once into the question whether Federal aid is justified at all. A great many people think that the States ought to take care of this subject altogether. I think the Federal Government ought to aid, and I will give you my reason for my belief.

Mr. REAVIS. The gentleman evidently does not understand my question. I am not seeking any controversy as to the legitimacy of Federal aid. What I ask is this: If the basis of apportionment is the number of children that we seek to equip, why should not all the apportionment be based upon the number of children rather than make an additional apportionment to some States because of a small population?

Mr. FESS. I can see that the gentleman's contention has some merit and that the apportionment ought to be based upon the number that will be benefited. However, it was much easier for us to take the total population, because the figures could be very easily gathered. I am not sure that there is any inequity suffered in the plan proposed.

Mr. REAVIS. But even taking the total population, why give to some of the States an apportionment greater than they would be entitled to if the apportionment were based upon the total population?

Mr. FESS. Well, to be equitable, it would seem that the better plan would be based upon the population rather than upon the school population. There are some States—I do not know that this as a general statement is true—but there are some States where probably the size of the family is less than it is in other States. I do not know about that, and do not know why it should be. I understand, however, that it is true, and one State under those circumstances would get more than another State under our proposal, but the difference would not appear to be sufficient to warrant much contention either way.

Mr. REAVIS. These children, when they reach maturity in the larger sense, are citizens of the Nation rather than of the States?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. REAVIS. And the only justification for Federal aid would be their national citizenship. Now, if that be true, and Wyoming, based upon population, would be entitled to but \$1,000, why should that State be given \$5,000?

Mr. FESS. We believe this, that you can not justifiably grant a sum of money for such a purpose as this to be other than waste unless you make it at least a minimum sum. If you say that the State of Wyoming shall get \$1,000 only, rather than \$5,000, then it would be so small that there could be no apportionment of it. It would all have to go in one place in order to do any good at all, and that would be partial to some particular portion of the State. In other words, the Federal Government is not justified in making any grant if in such small sums as to be wasted. We prefer to make the minimum large enough so that it will not be frittered away.

Mr. REAVIS. The \$1,000 to Wyoming would give to each child in Wyoming the same proportion of this appropriation that each child in Ohio would receive.

Mr. FESS. That is true. But, my friend, when you come to establish a school, you can not have all the necessary equipment for two or three children only. You ought to have a larger number in order to be of value.

Mr. REAVIS. Yet in Ohio and Nebraska, in many of the rural districts, there are schools which have very few scholars.

Mr. FESS. That is true, to the hurt of both of the States, you will admit.

Mr. REAVIS. I will admit that; yes.

Mr. FESS. When we come to speak of the reason why the Government will enter upon Federal aid there are three things to which I want to call your attention: First, there is an army of unemployed juveniles neither in school nor at work, but idle; secondly, there are a great number of improperly employed juveniles at work but not in the proper kind of work; and, thirdly, there is a great mass of imperfectly employed juveniles.

Now, the Government ought to assist in attempting to correct all of that. We ought to make it possible for the person who goes out of school to find proper work and not to join the idle gang. Secondly, we ought to give him vocational guidance so as not to employ him improperly or to put him where he does not belong, and thus drive him into the blind alley; and, thirdly, we ought to think in reference to his ability, so that he will not be imperfectly employed in whatever he is doing but may continue to take the next step upward. Now, is not that a national function as well as a function of the State?

Mr. REAVIS. There is no question about that. I am not disputing that at all. I entirely agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Fess] and I do not want to divert him from the line of thought he is pursuing, but I would like to ask one further question.

Mr. FESS. Certainly.

Mr. REAVIS. It is stated in the report on this bill, and has also been stated by the gentleman in the course of his remarks, that the school system as now devised is suited to fitting pupils for a college or university education, and he followed that with the statement that but 3 per cent of the graduates of the public schools go through the colleges and universities. Is it not about time that a change should be made in this system so that practical education should be given to the high-school scholars, if only 3 per cent of them take advantage of the higher opportunity?

Mr. FESS. I agree with the gentleman entirely, and I recognize that there is a sort of rivalry or jealousy between the two schools of thinking. There is one group that is afraid to teach or train for work; they think it is sacrificing the ideal to the practical, the cultural to the utilitarian. There is another group that is afraid that if you take pupils into the higher realms of education they will learn nothing practical and will cease to be of use. As one father said, "My son was worth something before he went to college." Those who believe in vocational training say, "Do not try to put everybody through college. The world is full of college men with nothing to do." They have college training, but they do not know anything. That is, they have been trained mentally but they do not know anything practical. That is the claim of the practical man.

Mr. REAVIS. Educated fools.

Mr. FESS. One of the most distinguished college professors whom I know was asked the question why so few literary men went into public life and became active in civic movements, and he replied, "Because they don't know very much." Probably that is true. On the other hand, the man whose life is spent in thinking along cultural lines is afraid that vocational training is going to trap the youth and clip his wings of ambition, and that he will never get into the higher realms where the world yearns to reach; and we have those two jealousies operating among us. You hear it on every side where men and women gather to talk it over. Every time you move on vocational training somebody comes in and warns you against the dangers that lurk along the way. On the other hand, why should we

not take the same view of both these schools and ask the Federal Government to stimulate vocational training on the ground that it is cultural? [Applause.] When a man does a piece of work with his hands, he may never have seen a college, but if his work reflects thought and power to see, why is it not in that degree cultural. The man with the chisel on the stone brings out the soul. He works with his hands, but he is an artist. If a man can do a thing with his fingers, why is he not just as cultured as the man who, though he carries a diploma, can not make anything. I think it was Emerson who once said, in substance at least, If a man could make a mousetrap, and make the best one in the world, the world would make a beaten path to his door, for they like a man who can do things. I think the time is here when America ought to cultivate as well as stimulate the idea that there is not so much difference between the fellow who is working with his brains alone and the fellow who is working with his hands directed by his brains. One is as honorable as the other, and the idea that a man should avoid going into work with his hands because it unrank or disarranges him in society is an idea that we have got to get away from. In other words, it seems to me that the crying need of this hour is to dignify labor, is to make the man who works with his hands feel himself in any company just as honorable as the man who works with his head. It was Carlisle, as I recall it, who said that there is a perennial nobleness in work and an abiding hope for the man who is willing to work; it was Russell Lowell who said, He who stands with arms akimbo set, waiting for occasion to mark out his way, will die with his task unfulfilled. The world will angrily shove him aside, to make room for him who will take his work and stand by it.

It is not the worker who is pitied. It is he who does not make connection of hand and brain. It is the untrained whose daily toil reflects no thought. The Federal Government should attempt to connect the hand with the brain in all human endeavor.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is looking to the American population of 14 and over who will have to work with their hands, and it is looking to make them trained workers, so that they will feel a dignity in what they are doing and not be ashamed of it, and be not only satisfied as citizens in a degree, but will meet the approval of their fellow citizens. In order to do this we have got to have three kinds of schools. We will have the all-day school, the part-time school, and the evening school. The all-day school provided in this bill will require Federal aid to be limited to children of from 14 to 18, nothing below that, on the ground that no child under 14 has yet gotten a general education sufficient to go into some useful vocation. The Government will not and should not furnish that general education prior to 14. Then when the child becomes 14, he can enter the all-day school provided by this act, which requires this school to be nine months in the year, and it also requires that there shall be 30 hours during each week. It also requires that at least one-half of his time in the all-day school shall be spent in the practical work in the shop. Do I get that before the committee so that it is understood?

The all-day school must not dissociate the recitation in the schoolroom from the work in the shop. The shop is the laboratory and the schoolroom is for the study and recitation of the principles to be applied in his practical work in after life. No Federal aid will be allowed to go to a pupil that will study all the time and work none of the time. This bill is written to articulate the boys thinking in the schoolroom with his working in the shop. For example, in the college we devote so many hours to laboratory work, and during laboratory days we do not have the recitation; the recitation deals with principles and the laboratory with the application of those principles.

When a boy is going on the farm he is going to be taught in the classroom the principles; then he must go to the farm a part of the year—in this bill we fix the time at six months—either on the school farm supplied by the school or upon his own home farm from which he comes. That is the reason why we enlarge beyond teachers. The bill says the payment of salaries to teachers—that is, in the classroom; and the supervisors or directors are for the field work or the demonstration work, and six months the bill says shall be devoted to demonstration work.

We permit the pupil in the classroom in the winter to study principles and in the fall and spring he is out in the field making a demonstration of the things he studies in the winter. The same correlation between study and demonstration is required in the trades and industries and home economics.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. I want to ask if the amount appropriated is not so small that it will be impossible to carry the work into the rural schools? There are isolated all over the country tens of thousands of one-room school buildings. How is it proposed to benefit the school, itself incapable of establishing financially any sort of system for practical education?

Mr. FESS. Here is the amount for Nebraska, for example: Total amount, \$88,600, for training teachers and for salaries of agricultural and vocational teachers.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. That would not be a drop in the bucket in comparison with the total amount appropriated for rural schools.

Mr. FESS. I will say that every dollar that is appropriated must be matched by a dollar from the State for the same purpose. Consequently there will not be a dollar of the money go to equipment of the building or plant or anything outside of the part payment of teachers. It is estimated that it will be about one to two; that is, the State will spend \$2 to the Federal Government's \$1, so that if \$88,600 is given by the Federal Government the amount expended would be about three times that for vocational education in your State, to be applied by your State board.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. I presume the gentleman contemplates that this is merely an incentive more than anything else?

Mr. FESS. Absolutely.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. A stimulant to appropriate larger sums?

Mr. FESS. One thing that the committee and the prior commission wanted to do was to prevent any State leaning on the Federal Government. The State must take the initiative and must not look to the Federal Government except as an assistant. This is simply a stimulant to the State, and it does not supersede the State in any other respect, except that it fixes a minimum condition upon which the State may obtain the funds.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman explain how it will apply to the little one-room school?

Mr. FESS. In this way: All the money that is given to the State will be given through the Federal commission to the State board of education. Then the State board will make its application in the State as the State board sees fit. The conditions in the States are so varied that we could not designate how they should be applied. If we did, it would be allowing the Federal Government to step in and supersede the State.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. TOWNER. I was going to make the suggestion that in similar cases where the Government aid has been already extended the States are not limited in their appropriation to merely meeting the requisite amount, but have appropriated four to twenty times as much as was appropriated by the General Government.

Mr. FESS. I thank the gentleman. It is designed as a stimulant. In all important movements the main purpose is to once rightly inaugurate it. The people will then care for its needs.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. NORTON. Is not the answer to the gentleman from Nebraska this, that it will be a stimulus and an incentive to do away with the small one-room school of three or four pupils and bring about a consolidation of those schools in the township?

Mr. FESS. I think that will be the effect. That has already become a prominent policy of many States of the Union.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. How would this operate—how would it be put in operation?

Mr. FESS. The country school would have its agricultural department. Michigan is in advance on rural agricultural education, I may say. It must organize and provide for a plant, a teacher, and satisfy the requirements of the Federal board; then the Federal Government steps in and pays one-half of the salary of the teacher, the work in the school to be determined by the State board. The State board must meet certain conditions which the Federal board lays down. First, there must be a plan submitted, and that plan must show the kind of school they propose to carry on, its building and its equipment. Second, we provide the course of study; third, the methods of teaching; fourth, the qualification of teachers; and then it must be under the public control. Its work must be limited below college entrance, and it must be applied to pupils that either have already entered upon some employment or are preparing to enter upon actual work with their hands.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. It would involve the employment of additional teachers?

Mr. FESS. Probably; not necessarily. The two together could employ the teacher. It would increase the fund to be used and would likely employ a higher-trained teacher.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. And the teacher could conduct the different kinds of instruction?

Mr. FESS. Yes. In agriculture it will be either payment of the teacher or payment of the supervisor and director who would be out in the field.

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. REAVIS. In States like Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska, hundreds of thousands of dollars are now being spent in agricultural schools. Will such States be entitled to this Federal aid without additional expenditure on their part?

Mr. FESS. That will depend entirely upon whether its plant already meets the approval of the Federal board.

Mr. REAVIS. Assuming that the plants do meet the method devised by the Federal board, this appropriation would amount in that event to a gift to these States?

Mr. FESS. It would, just as it will to every State that receives the grant. In any event, all that goes to the States from the Government will be a gift or grant as you may choose to call it.

Mr. REAVIS. And not an incentive?

Mr. FESS. It would. If the State is already well equipped it may stimulate it beyond what it has already done. I should judge it would help.

Mr. Chairman, I want now to call attention to the part-time school. I believe it is the greatest movement in modern education. It has taken hold of many States, and I think it is in many ways the most advanced step that modern education has taken. It is this: When a boy or girl is forced out of school at the age of 14 to go to work under the present system, his education stops. He goes into the blind alley of occupation; it is anything that comes. He is forced out either because he may not have had any direction from home or elsewhere, or may be compelled to go out because of the exigencies of the home.

This bill takes the view that if a boy or girl has stopped at the age of 14 in order that he may work, or for any other reason, his education shall not stop. He can go to work one day and go to school the next day, or go to work half a day and to school the other half, or go to work one week and to school the next week, and so on. In other words, he is at an employment for wages, but he is in school part of the time learning the principle of things that he is working at for wages. Immediately you say, "Will you not get into trouble with the employer?" And you wonder if the employer will be willing to take a boy or a girl who can not be with him every day or every half day or every week. This has been tried in Cincinnati, where it is called the cooperative system. It works wonders. The State of Pennsylvania has recently passed a law making it possible for every boy that goes out of school to work at the age of 14 to still continue in school. That is your part-time school. I repeat, it is the greatest movement that has taken place in modern education. Heretofore when a child dropped out he was gone, but now when a child drops out permission is granted that he may work part of the time in the line that he is studying and get wages for it and this will give him an incentive later on probably to go on to school all of the day, or it will give him an incentive to prepare himself beyond what an apprentice would do, and he will therefore win promotion. It is, in other words, the closing up of the blind alley, not in education, but in work. All over the country that fact has come to be recognized as feasible and workable. The vocational commission was once inclined to limit all Federal aid to the part-time school. I could not agree to it, because, while I regard it as the most important single step, yet I could not agree to say that a boy still in school all day could not share in Federal aid. But the general results of part-time work are so far-reaching that I believe this Congress could do no greater constructive work for the future citizen than to provide a way when the poor fellow is forced to work for wages so that his schooling may still proceed.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I will yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. TOWNER. I am told that there is such a demand from the Cincinnati schools for the workmen they furnish that they can find a place for any boy to take the half-time system, and that their work is so satisfactory that they are in greater demand than any other class of workmen by the factories. In fact, the statement was made to me by an educator from Cincinnati that there was one factory in Dayton, Ohio, that would almost be

willing to take every man that could be sent from the Cincinnati schools into their factory.

Mr. FESS. I thank the gentleman for making a note of that, for Dean Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, who inaugurated this plan, tells me that various employers have waiting lists, standing claims filed for persons, just as rapidly as they can get them to go into the service of their various companies. They say they are better workmen, these boys that are still studying; that they are more efficient than those who are not studying. They appear to have a different viewpoint in what they do. The plan is no longer experimental. It can be worked, for it has been in other places. It seems to me a very fine suggestion as a solution of the 93 per cent which this bill proposes to reach.

Mr. TOWNER. In the Dayton mills they work two weeks and go to school two weeks.

Mr. FESS. Some of them arrange to work half a day and are in school the other half, and others work so many days in the week—two days, and in school the other days—and others one week out and one week in school. That will have to be arranged, of course, by the locality, and this bill is written on this basis—that the whole suggestion be given over to the State board and the State board will deal with the locality.

The locality in one place will be different from the other. For instance, in east Liverpool the main thing would be work in pottery, while in Detroit it might be automobile manufacturing, in Boston shoe manufacturing, and so forth. One provision of the bill is that the education should be in line of the thing for which they are paid in their employment, to make them more efficient. We do not attempt to specify, but leave it with the State board to designate what the situation between the State and locality shall be. There are persons who will not be reached, either by the all-day or the part-time school. That calls for the evening school. We provide in this bill for such a school but forbid a pupil under 16 years going into the evening school. We do this on the ground that the physical disadvantage will overtop the advantage in a pupil under 16. We also limit the attendance on the evening school to those who are not in the day school. You can see why we do that. We do not fix any maximum age for the evening school. In the evening schools supported by various cities over the country we have people 50 years old; but we do not fix any maximum age in the bill. The bill is drafted upon the theory that the all-day and part-time schools if properly organized and conducted will ultimately totally obviate the necessity of the evening school.

But I said we do not fix anything of that kind. All we do is to fix the minimum and provide that no person should receive Federal aid for this character of evening instruction if he is less than 16 years of age, because it is physically bad, and also to keep from frittering away the funds. We do not allow the ones in the day schools to get advantage of Federal aid in the evening school as well. We think that is a wise provision.

Mr. Chairman, there are some controverted points in the bill. The Senate bill provides that the Federal board shall be made up of five ex officio members. They are members of the Cabinet specified in the bill. It provides that the executive head of that board shall be the Commissioner of Education. It also provides a board of specialists, five in number, with a fixed salary, ranging from \$5,000 to \$7,000. These specialists are to be, one in agriculture, one in labor, one in commerce, one in vocational education and administration, and so on. Then, there is to be, in addition to that, an advisory board of seven men, representative, limited to 30 days service in a year. The pay is \$10 a day for expenses in addition to traveling expenses. They serve without compensation.

The House bill has an entirely different plan. It provides for a Federal board of five, the chairman of which is the Commissioner of Education. The four associate members are to be appointed by the President, no more than two to be of one political party. The salary fixed in the House bill is \$5,000 a year. There is no specified board of specialists; but, on the other hand, this board has the administration of \$200,000 annually to employ specialists to make studies and investigations in cooperation with the executive departments through the various heads and for making their investigations in the States of the needs of vocational education. There is no advisory board. The one striking distinction between the House bill and the Senate bill is the organization of the Federal board. The two bills in all other respects are almost identical. They were identical when introduced from the vocational commission. There is one slight difference in that the Senate bill does not include home economics as one of the coordinate subjects to be taught. The House bill does. There is another very slight difference. The Senate bill includes in the purposes of this education the training of immigrants for better citizens. We

have not specifically mentioned the immigrant, but in the House bill, I think, that is included without having it mentioned. Now, those are the only points of difference between the two bills. However, the opinion as to the merits of a permanent board, whose entire time shall be given to this important matter rather than an ex officio board is so well defined that, personally, I sincerely hope the House will prefer the House to the Senate bill. I am convinced that in the past legislation has not sufficiently recognized the importance of the education work of this body. There is no more important function and none of higher rank than that of education. Its controlling board ought not to be ex officio.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for me to ask him a question?

Mr. FESS. I will.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Unfortunately I have not had an opportunity to study this very interesting question. I was thinking of this—take the country school. There are certain boys, for illustration, who want to be carpenters or one of the other trades. What opportunity would there be for diversifying the vocation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that the gentleman's time be extended for three minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The time is in the control of the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. MANN. Has not the gentleman from Texas some time to yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield seven minutes to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas yields seven minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Now, the gentleman understands the purport of my question. I had not quite finished my question, but the gentleman understands what I was trying to get at.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I will yield three minutes additional from my time to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. I am very much obliged to the chairman of the committee. The question of the gentleman from Michigan was, "How would you diversify these vocational trades?" One boy wants to be a carpenter and another desires to take up another trade—

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Say, to be a blacksmith, and there are some young men who have a predisposition looking toward certain trades, and yet they will be only open to these vocations by wholesale, so to speak, along a specific line, and I take it from what the gentleman says only agriculture would be taught.

Mr. FESS. Agriculture is one field.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. FESS. Vocational training in industrial trades is the other.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. FESS. Now, you catch your carpenter under that. That is a trade.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Do not they elect in each school which particular line of instruction shall be given?

Mr. FESS. The State board will say whether they can apportion to that particular school any funds to carry along the particular thing they want.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Very well, but in each case in this country school it will be given over wholly to agriculture, and there might be some number of boys who might want to study some trade.

Mr. FESS. I should say to my friend from Michigan that must be left to the State boards—

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I understand; I see the difficulty.

Mr. FESS. That we can not step into the State and determine.

Mr. REAVIS. That is administrative.

Mr. FESS. That is purely administrative. Now, Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, there has been a question whether this money would not be frittered away; whether the money might not be wasted; we have safeguarded that in the bill in this way, that if a State wants the money it has got to meet the minimum conditions and we make that very specific. The State makes an application to the Federal board, and the Federal board will take up the plans to see whether they can approve the plans. If approved, then the money is to be sent to the State and to be in the State treasurer's hands as the custodian

and is to be paid to him in quarterly installments by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the authority of the Federal board.

It will be noted that the State must make an annual report to the Federal board on or before September 1 of each year, giving the applications of the funds received.

The Federal board is also required to make its report annually to Congress.

There is another provision here that ought to be noted, and that is, if the State does not wish to use both funds for agricultural and for vocational teaching, it can have its option. It can use one and not take the other, but it must use the fund that is sent to it for the training of teachers after 1918, for training of vocational teachers is so important that if the State has not sufficient interest to use its minimum for that purpose, after 1918 no further appropriation will be made. Then, there is another provision. If at any time the Federal Government may find that the State is not using the money in accordance with the purposes intended, there will be withheld further allotment to that State, and if any of it has been abused or wasted, the Federal Government will deduct that amount in the future allotment and punish the State in that way. And if any portion of the fund has been lost, the State must make up that loss before it can get any further allotment. So that I think these Federal funds have been very wisely safeguarded, so that there can be no waste.

There is only one item in the bill that troubles all of us, and that was raised by one of the Members, I think the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEPHENS] a moment ago. That item is that the amount to be apportioned is so small at times that it is a question whether it is sufficiently large to do much more than merely stimulate, and whether it would do very much of that. In other words, there are so many schools that are organized as vocational schools, they are so numerous in the States, that when the State board gets this money, how is it going to apportion it? Are they going to give it to all these different schools—a little here and a little there, and so on? That is all up to the State board, and we will have simply to depend on their good judgment not to waste it.

The Federal Government can not go further than that. There was some objection some time ago that some of the States do not have a State board, and my State falls in that list. Ohio has no State board of education. Therefore, in the machinery of this bill there is no provision for that State to get the money. The agency through which it is gotten is not created. We do say that any department so designated as a board, but we limit the number to three. Now, fellow members, I hope that will not be passed over lightly. My own opinion is that a State that does not organize a State board of education ought to be punished to the extent of not having this money. I did my best to provide for such a board in the Ohio constitutional convention, but failed. Massachusetts set the example by organizing the first State board of education in the country in 1836, and Horace Mann, the first president of old Antioch, who died in the house in which I live, was the first head of the first board of education in the world. Nearly every State has followed suit and organized a distinctive board to take care of the educational interests of the people.

I am sorry to say that Ohio is one that has not taken advantage of it. Now, as a Representative from Ohio that wants the benefit of this aid, I frankly say from the floor of this House it must, so far as I am concerned, meet the requirements and create a board that is a State board of education through which this money can be administered if it desires to obtain this assistance. You say, why not give it to some individual? No. The Federal board has a great work in the studying of the needs of the various States, and it must operate not through an individual but through a board whose business it is to give the information that we need. And we therefore say that this money shall be applied through a State board to consist of not less than three persons, because the administration of it is too important to be lightly considered, because the State board is to do more than simply apply the money. It is so important that the money be not wasted that it is necessary for a State board to be created by legislative enactment in order to do the things that are required in the bill. And for that reason I hope that nobody will seriously object to that phase of it.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. FESS. I will yield to my colleague on the Education Committee.

Mr. POWERS. This State board must be created by legislative enactment and the provision of this bill accepted by the State legislature.

Mr. FESS. Yes. I hope the observation of my friend from Kentucky will be noted. Some one said we ought to eliminate the necessity for the legislative act and let it be through the option of a governor or an individual like the State superintendent. No. The State board is going to be vested with responsibility here, and it ought to come through the law-making power of the State, to whom they will be responsible, and if the legislature is not in session let it come in session and meet the requirements of the law.

Gentlemen of the House, I think that I have gone over all of the details of the bill, not fully, it is true, but sufficiently, I hope, so that the bill will be intelligible, and I conclude what I have to say with this one thought. In America we are a working people. Whatever has marked any nation, ours is marked by the word "accomplishment." I believe that the man who accomplishes something stands as high in America to-day as any other person. I once heard it said that the eighteenth century's trade-mark was authority, that everything went by order. People did not stop to be independent, to make any query. They were told what to do and they did it. That was the eighteenth century. The nineteenth century was marked by opinion, a degree of independence, where people began to think for themselves in all lines. But the twentieth century is marked by doing things, by achieving, by accomplishing. The man to-day who gets recognition is the fellow who can do something. Why, I would go a long distance to see the fastest horse in the world perform, simply to see him do something that no other horse could do. I enjoy seeing an accomplishment, whatever it is, that is difficult to perform. That is the thing that America has been thinking about. Some one said we think the unthinkable and do the impossible—ours is a working Nation.

Now, here is a bill to make the most out of brain, heart, and hand. And any legislation that will do that is worthy of the consideration of this House. [Applause.]

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DILL].

Mr. DILL. Mr. Chairman, no subject is more vital to the great mass of the American people at this time than the increased cost of living. All kinds of laws are being proposed to remedy the situation, some investigations are already being made, and many others are being proposed. The value of a dollar has shrunk far below the value which it possessed a year ago when measured in terms of the necessary commodities of life.

A statement by the Hon. Martin W. Littleton in the New York World of Sunday, December 10, 1916, sets forth the situation in such an admirable way that I can do no better than to quote it. It is as follows:

Somewhere Shakespeare makes somebody say:

"A man may eat of a fish that's eat of a worm that's eat of a king."

And then somewhere Tennyson, I think it was, has said:

"I am a part of all I ever met."

We who eat of the fish in which our nearby seas and oceans abound, judged by the price, are eating of Shakespeare's fish which has "eat of a king," for we pay the royal price. Everything from the soil to the stomach, from the field to the palate, from the flock to the garment, "becomes a part of all it ever meets"; and on its way it apparently meets everybody who is out of money and who takes his toll.

From the apples that blush in the sunlight and glisten in the rain to the potatoes that blink their dull eyes on our dinner table, we are burdened with the cost of maintaining every manipulator that touches them from the time they fall from the tree or come out of the earth.

Nature prodigally produces everything that we can eat or wear under the blessed influence of the procession of seasons. For ages the sun in his westbound course has been storing the fuel in the mountain side; the forests under his magic touch have sprung up, and each year the valleys are overflowing with plenty in response to his kindling touch.

BARE MEANS OF EXISTENCE.

The little that we do is merely to accommodate ourselves to the great dynamic energies provided for us from a Heaven-sent source; and yet, with all that is flung up from the sod, and all that flows in the running streams, and all that comes from the purple vineyards and the reddening orchards, and all that comes from the domesticated fowls and animals which have yielded themselves in placid servitude to the human race, we get by dint and stint barely enough, through the exertion of all our energies, to clothe our backs and feed our appetites.

The ordinary apple, whose fall to the ground simply illustrates its overflowing ripeness and reminds us of the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, before it reaches our tables becomes the golden apple of Hesperides. The corn blowing its tasseled riches over endless acres, the wheat waving its golden banners, the cotton whitening under the warmth of a southern summer sun, the potatoes buried in the travails of their miraculous birth, the earth letting out streams of endless plenty for the health and comfort and satisfaction of the human race—all of these to find their inglorious destiny in the corner of a cold storage, their wonderful bounty bled by the thrift of the toll-taking middleman, and nature's predestined plenty shriveled to a starving deficiency!

Has this all been brought about because there are crafty and shrewd men who know that we prefer to pay the cost of high living? Has all of this come about by a crafty arrangement born of a knowledge that we consider how much we spend a tribute to how much we earn? Is there a class of people who spend so much and so prodigally that they have created and educated a school of middlemen in America who know how to dam up the streams of plenty until each drop will be priceless? Is the average man obliged to pay the awful tribute to the

toll taker because there is a class of more than average men and women who have been thrown up on the peak of some fortune by the mere friction of modern commerce and who insist upon paying too much and spending too much?

WHY THE COST IS SO HIGH.

How did it all come about that everything is ten times higher than its real value when nature is faithfully working in our behalf, with her miracle of sun and rain mingled with the fecundity of sod and soil, skillfully combining all their marvelous processes for our happiness and contentment? How did it all come about that the toll takers line up between the stalk in the field and the cold-storage warehouses, line up between the potatoes in the soil and the commission merchants, line up between the grain fields and the elevators, line up between the noble herds and the packing houses, and, having taken their increasing tolls, switched their line about and, forming on the right, established themselves between the dinner table and the commission merchants, and again take toll compounded on compound, until when the food is consumed we eat not the product of a watchful and benevolent nature, but we eat all of the parsimonious accretions of these thrifty toll takers streaming as they do from pantries to prairies, from kitchens to truck farms, from dinner tables to cornfields?

Too many are busily engaged in complicating life instead of producing something. Too many are turning things over and demanding pay for turning them over. Too many are adding the touch of their useless toll to the products of the soil before they reach the consumer. The manipulator, the hoarder, the impounder, the cold-storage cornerer—all of these in endless variety and in infinite ways divert or dam up the streams of supply.

It is as difficult to get a big red apple that falls blushing to the ground as it is to carry a football through Yale's doughty eleven between the goal posts. The commission merchants and the middlemen are keeping the goals.

You ask me what I would do if I were king. I'd make as straight a line as geography would allow from the cornfields to the cities, and from the orchards, the truck farms, the ranches; and in those cities at the end of that line I'd establish storage warehouses and cold-storage plants, and I'd allow the man who produced them to hang up his product, freeze them if they must be frozen, but only long enough to sell them; to keep them if they must be kept, but only long enough to dispose of them.

And I'd let every consumer in the city find his way to this great emporium of plenty and pay a good, sound price, a profit to the man who made it or produced it, a profit to the man who carried it; and I'd throw so many men out of employment, whose chief employment now is increasing the cost, that they would have to go out and begin to cultivate the soil; and they would add to the production of the country, and that production would add to the store of plenty, and the price would come down sufficiently to enable the people not merely to exist but to live in this world, not to work their nails off to the quick for sufficient to keep body and soul together, but to pursue in the even tenor of their ways congenial employment, with their eyes feasting upon some vision more entrancing than a rump steak.

We do not need industrial justice or social justice or economic justice. What we need is justice. We do not need socialism or communism or nihilism. What we would most profit by would be a little ordinary horse sense.

New York is almost the banner apple State and grape State and milk State, and yet simply because we won't take the time from our maddening pursuit of making big money and spending more the apples are rotting in the orchards while we pay 10 cents apiece.

The milk is turning to whey in the succulent udder and the grapes are withering in an atrophy of inaccessibility; the fruitful hen robbed of the brooding joys of motherhood by the insensate incubator, divorced from her richly plumed paramour by commercial greed, and reduced to the tasteless diet of bone dust and sea shells is made to lay in season and out of season, all for the purpose of choking the storage plants with millions of eggs until their shells become as silver and their yellow yolks as gold.

ALL PRICES ARE INFLATED.

The world has gone mad over fictitious values and inflated prices. Everything has lost its genuine value in the bewildering figures of its arbitrary price. There was a time when the stock market represented alone that illogical region of rumor, where cause had no effect, and effect had no cause; when a lonely shot fired in the far-off Balkan Peninsula would send a local stock to the bottom, when a vigorous sneeze or a prolonged snore of some overfed manipulator would send a feeling of dismay through the Street.

The unsophisticated and unglibble public stood aghast at the superstitious gamblers of Wall Street. But now everybody is gambling with everything, the same as Wall Street gambled with a few things. The gambling which was once confined to bonds is now extended to bread. The juggling which was once limited to stocks is now applied to food-stuffs. The corners that once alarmed only a few stock speculators now startle the old men and the women and children, for they know that the corner includes them.

The gambling which at one time was limited to Wall Street and its hot furnace of speculation has overflowed and swept over the country and poured into all channels of trade. True values have been abolished, intrinsic worth has been forgotten, and everything has been artificially inflated, and everybody stands for it because each is gambling in something and expects to be able to pay for it.

GAMBLING WITH FOOD.

I am liberal enough to allow that anyone who wishes to gamble and juggle and corner may do so if he is gambling and juggling and cornering with others who have the same chance he has, but if I were a sort of benevolent despot I would strangle the men who dared to gamble or juggle with or corner the things which mankind must eat and wear. Better a thousand times the archaic faro table with the persistent idiot hurling himself against the prevailing percentage; better the poker game with its sudden, short, sharp thrill and its ensuing sadness; better all the old forms of gambling with their classical paraphernalia, for only a few went under.

But to convert the great rich earth into a vast gambling table, with all of nature's beautiful and necessary products as the pawns and wagers, until everything is stamped with a gambling value, and every human being drawn into the game whether he plays or not, and every one suffering the losses whether he wagers or not, and nobody but the dealer reaping the profit—this is demoralization; this is not commerce—this is chicanery; this is not economics—this is conspiracy; this is not business—this is blackmail!

Scarcely any man is wise enough to put his finger on the trouble or lay the ax to the root. I am an intense and uncompromising individualist. I abhor the dull program of socialism, which proposes to strap the live man to the corpse in order to create a dead level of equality. But if the gamblers who call themselves merchants, the highwaymen who call themselves business men, the exploiters who call themselves economic units persist in trifling with the very vitals of a country they will have only themselves to blame if all business does not become socialized and if all property is not finally held in common by all.

I firmly believe that the Government should refrain from entering any field of industry which the individual can better develop, but the band of exploiters who constrict the arteries of trade and withhold the free and just circulation of life necessities are calling down upon themselves the blind wrath of men and women who may not stop in time to preserve a free government and a free people.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I next yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEPHENS].

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am moved by the splendid address of my colleague from Ohio [Mr. FESS] to make some remarks as to the application of this bill to the little one-room school. I had hoped there would be a provision in this bill that would in a manner penalize that institution, or, in other words, stimulate the establishment of a better one in its place. The one-room school to-day is a relic of the past. It ought to be abolished where possible, and in its stead we ought to have a rural school of the sort that this bill can greatly encourage. I would like to see incorporated in this measure if possible a provision that in the agricultural districts this money could be paid only to such schools as conform to some sort of an ideal similar to the one which is in the minds of most men who have considered this subject of rural education. I believe that the six or eight or nine little one-room schools in each township should be consolidated; or, rather, in their place there should be established an agricultural school doing actual farm work.

We have always had a sort of a stereotyped conception that a school must consist of a building with four walls and some one ensconced in that building to teach, when, as a matter of fact, we ought to have in our minds a conception of the object of this education and the best way to get it. Now, what we ought to have, in my judgment, is a miniature agricultural school in each congressional township, established with a view to teaching agriculture and such academic instruction as properly belongs to that subject. It should be strictly a scientific institution. In my judgment we will never make any educational progress in this country until we can get rid of this one-room school, presided over by the little girl teacher, who is not a model either in scholarship or ability to inspire the pupils by any manner of means. We ought to consolidate these rural schools in small centers where men and women of large experience and ability can be employed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that in the frontier countries often 10 miles square will not afford more than 20 students in a school? I remember the first school I went to. I had to walk about 2 miles to get to it. The whole building was made of logs, with no floor in it. That is the way my education started. I hope we shall never see the day in the western country when the day schools will be abolished in favor of anything. I think a good agricultural school is one like most of us attended under our father's instruction on the farm.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Of course, I would not advocate the impossible. We must always have schools fitted to the conditions of each locality. But in the thickly populated agricultural districts there is no excuse whatever for the one-room school. It is inferior in every particular to the one-room school that the gentleman from Texas refers to. That school was presided over by a man of mature years, a man, no doubt, of considerable education, at least of considerable experience. He was fitted in a measure to render some sort of service to that school. But when you substitute for him the identical sort of conditions that the gentleman refers to, only substituting therefor a better building and a little immature girl in charge of the school, you can easily see that no progress whatever can ever be made in the matter of education in our rural districts. We have got to have mature teachers of ability who can inspire and lead in a community.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FESS. The bill on that particular line is very specific. It writes into the law minimum requirements. It will not give any Federal aid to any building, any plant, any repair, but it does leave it to the Federal board to say what must be done by

the State in order that the State may get this appropriation, and in that they take in plans, courses of study, methods of teaching, the qualifications of the teacher, and so on. The thing the gentleman from Nebraska is afraid of certainly could not happen under a wide-awake State board, because the Federal board would not approve of any application of this money unless those plans are met.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. I hope that the provision in the bill that the gentleman refers to would operate in this way at least, to add to the teacher's pay, in order that a higher grade of teacher might be employed. But this it can not do. It can not bring to that little one-room school, with 10 or 15 pupils, a high-class man or woman who could render that district a great service. Now, the sort of school that I have in mind is one of a size that will enable the people of that locality to bring to their service a high-grade man or woman as supervisor. This school will operate on the farm and will be conducted under actual practical methods. It will not be an indoors school any more than a farm is operated indoors.

It will be a school of shops, classrooms, drafting rooms, and laboratories, everything built on that farm, which is a real farm, not a make-believe farm, presided over by a man of real ability, who will be a leader in the community. This will be a school not only for children but for farmers, landowners, and farm hands. I want this money to encourage building schools of this sort, and not frittered away on the little isolated one-room school, presided over by a little immature girl teacher. Such an expenditure, in my judgment, would be a sheer waste of money.

Mr. FESS. If the gentleman will permit, if the Federal board should say to the State board, "No money shall be paid unless you meet the qualifications as to the teacher"—

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. That is the only fear I have. The board may not say so. I will say to the gentleman that I am very enthusiastic for this bill. I believe it is the opening wedge. I believe it is going to mean more toward preparing our citizenship for the duties of self-government than any measure I have ever had the privilege of supporting. But it is essential that we should provide some means in this measure by which these appropriations could not possibly be used by a State board for the purpose simply of increasing the wages of one of these poorly paid rural teachers without raising her standard. We should devise some plan whereby we can attract a man or woman of real quality, which is impossible in the case of a small one-room school of from 5 to 20 pupils. Good results can not be had from them, no matter what you pay, because the conditions will never attract the higher sort of teachers that ought to be employed in these schools.

Mr. FESS. If the gentleman will permit, the Vocational Commission, in looking to the feasibility of aiding this movement, takes into consideration the fact that the payment of salaries would be an important item in the conduct of the school, and in order to get what the gentleman is asking for, a higher grade teacher, it is necessary for the Federal Government to give the State assistance. Otherwise it would simply mean to increase the salary of those teachers already employed. That would not do at all. It is to find somebody to do the work that the present ones can not do.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. I think the gentleman from Ohio is entirely correct in his view.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that every member of the committee feels very greatly indebted to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] for his very splendid presentation of the purposes of this bill and his explanation of its details. He has stated that there are but few controverted points between the Senate bill and the House bill, and that is true. It is one of those controverted points that I want very briefly to discuss at this time.

I wish to discuss it now, rather than to wait until the bill shall actually come before us for consideration, because I think it is a matter of such importance that the success or failure of this bill when it is enacted into law will depend very largely upon how Congress shall deal with that fundamental point, and I sincerely hope that, between now and the time when this bill shall be actually considered by us, the membership of this House will give serious consideration to the matter that I propose to discuss. That matter is the method of the organization of this Federal board.

As Dr. FESS has stated, the Senate bill provides for an ex officio board composed of five members of the Cabinet. The House bill provides for a board consisting of five members, four of them to be appointed by the President of the United States, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political body, and the fifth member, the Commissioner of Education, who shall ex officio be a member of the board. Now, to my mind, neither of these systems or methods will bring about the result that ought to be gained by the enactment of this bill. There are only two grounds upon which Federal aid for this purpose can to my mind be justified: One, to secure the establishment of practical standards of vocational education; second, to stimulate the States by Federal aid to accept these standards. I have no sympathy with the view sometimes expressed that the Federal Government should aid the States in carrying the burdens of vocational education. On the contrary, any State that to-day has any practical system of vocational education can well afford to continue it out of its own funds, for there is no expenditure that the State can make that will bring better or larger returns to it than a practical system of vocational education. But it is necessary to establish practical standards, and in order to secure the adoption of those standards it is necessary that Federal aid such as is proposed in this bill be given.

Now, the House bill provides that the Commissioner of Education shall ex officio be the chairman of the board; that four members shall be appointed by the President. And I am afraid that that is going to mean that the fixing of these standards and the control of this subject will be in the hands of general educators rather than in the hands of practical men. And I want to say very frankly that I do not believe general educators are qualified to fix standards for vocational education such as we ought to have in the United States. It is no reflection upon any general educator when I say that, any more than it might be considered to be a reflection upon me if some one should say that I was not qualified to perform a surgical operation.

In the fixing of these standards we all agree that they should be practical standards. They should be standards such as, when adopted by the State, are going to result in training boys and girls for vocations. Is that going to be secured unless those standards are passed upon by practical men? If not passed upon by practical men, they will be fixed by an examination in the field, in the first instance, by trained men, it is true, college graduates, trained investigators in getting raw material, but who have never had any practical experience in industry or in trade. They in turn will send their reports in to the Bureau of Labor or other department, as the case may be. That raw material will be interpreted by experts who have never had any practical experience, and finally general educators through these channels will fix the standards and they themselves are not practical men in these lines. So we have theory from beginning to end as against the fixing of standards by practical men. So it is my purpose at the proper time to offer an amendment providing, as the House bill provides, for five members of this general board, the Commissioner of Education to be a member ex officio, four members to be appointed by the President of the United States, but with the qualification that one of those members shall be representative of labor, one of them representative of manufacturing, one representative of commerce, and one representative of agriculture. And I want to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that this method which I shall at the proper time propose is not only indorsed but it is urged by the United States Chamber of Commerce, by the National Association of Manufacturers, and by the American Federation of Labor. And I want to suggest—

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. FESS. I would say to the gentleman that that proposition was before the committee, and they went over it very carefully, and we had some fear that to designate these special activities might in a sense restrict the President in his appointments. We believed that with the bill specifying that there must not be a separation of the theoretical from the practical, but that the practical must be carried into effect by specifying how many hours shall be devoted to practical things, no President would be so unwise as to appoint on the board simply educators.

Mr. LENROOT. Oh, I do not say, nor do I think, it would follow that all of them would be educators; but the gentleman knows that in the testimony before his committee the Commissioner of Education himself stated that he believed he should fix these standards from information gathered by specialists.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. FESS. While it is true that the Commissioner of Education made that statement, is there any fear in your mind that

your plan would produce the dual control of education, having one board for the vocational and one board for the general education?

Mr. LENROOT. I do not fear that, because with the Commissioner of Education a member ex officio of the board it would take care of that portion of the subject that ought to be inter-correlated and administered together.

Mr. FESS. I wish to say to the gentleman that that is the only feature in it that I was afraid of.

Mr. LENROOT. But if there be anything in the objection, it seems to me very clear that it is very greatly outweighed by the other proposition, that instead of these standards being fixed theoretically they ought to be fixed by practical men—men who know for themselves rather than to depend upon others for their views.

My amendment will also cover one other proposition, and that is to permit the appointment of advisory committees by this general board, representing these different fields, to assist them in the administration of the law, with a limitation upon the expenditures that may be made by this committee of not exceeding \$50,000 per year.

Mr. FESS. May I ask whether that would come out of the \$200,000?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes; out of the \$200,000.

Mr. FESS. And it would not increase the appropriation?

Mr. LENROOT. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I will yield the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. LENROOT. Going back to where I was interrupted, where I was stating that the method I proposed has the indorsement of the National Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the American Federation of Labor, I want to suggest that if upon any question the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers can agree, it is a matter of very serious consideration for the membership of this House. With reference to the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Members of the House no doubt have received a pamphlet from them where the Chamber of Commerce specifically asks for the amendment of the bill in the certain particulars that I propose to offer as an amendment here. The National Association of Manufacturers has adopted a resolution declaring that in their opinion that board should be made up of the interests specially to be advanced—labor, employment, and education. The American Federation of Labor in its report to the executive committee made at their annual convention last month used this language:

We had hoped that the provisions of the act relative to the board would have been changed so that the Secretaries of the several Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Commerce, and Labor would not have been delegated as the board. We felt that their duties are already altogether too onerous and too complex to have this additional responsibility thrust upon them. There is, in addition, a double danger in having department Secretaries serve as the Federal board for vocational education—first, administrations and administrative officials are subject to quadrennial changes, and it has happened in the past that sometimes Cabinet members have been changed several times during an administration. This objection in itself should be sufficient for us to object to the Federal vocational education board being so constituted; the second objection is a more serious one, namely, that of the possible injection of partisanship into the administration of this new field of educational effort.

It is our opinion that this new board should be composed of representative men but not partisan representatives of the administration in power. Its personnel should represent the great fundamental activities of life, namely, agriculture, labor, commerce, industry, and education, and the local advisory boards should be equally representative, so that the human activities of the Republic could feel assured that experienced, tested men from their own vocations, such as labor, commerce, agriculture, industry, and education should be fairly and efficiently represented.

It is our opinion that when this measure is once launched it should be directed along proper channels at the start. If we permit politicians to direct its energies, there is a danger that it may become a mere political adjunct of the party in power. If we permit the present academic educational group of the Nation to dominate, the whole force and virtue of genuine vocational trade training will be in danger of being lost sight of and the Nation's appropriations will probably be misdirected along minor lines of endeavor, such as manual training, amateur mechanics, and other trifling, impractical, valueless schemes. Neither can we afford to permit this great measure to be overweighed by any special trade, commercial, or vocational interests. The agriculturists should not predominate, neither should the commercial or even the labor and industrial interests. We should insist that the board be properly balanced to start with, and that the interest of each of the great divisions of activity should be fairly and properly conserved; and unless we are otherwise instructed by this convention we shall make endeavors to change the proposed law according to the lines herein laid down.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the view of the American Federation of Labor. Now, I submit that the views of the manufacturers and of labor when they agree upon a proposition like this are entitled not only to weight in this House but, in a matter of this kind, ought, it seems to me, to control, rather than the views

of the general educators, who, very humanly, desire to have for themselves all the power that they can get. It is no reflection, as I said a moment ago, upon the general educators that they desire this power; but if this is to be a workable and successful measure, as I hope it will be, we ought to do everything within our power to make it practical in every sense of the word.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. The gentleman has quoted the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers. Has the bill in its present form been favored by the grangers of the United States?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes, generally; I do not know about its present form.

Mr. SLOAN. And favored by the Farmers' Union?

Mr. LENROOT. I do not know that they have taken any action as to the details. The general purpose of the bill, as the gentleman knows, is favored by everybody.

Mr. SLOAN. Are not their views as important as those of the American Association of Manufacturers or the American Federation of Labor?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes; and if I had those views, I would be glad to present them, whatever they might be.

Now, the amendment which I shall propose will be, in substance, as follows:

Amend H. R. 11250 by striking out all of lines 17 to 25, on page 8, and the words "per annum," on page 9, and insert section 6—

"That a Federal board for vocational education is hereby created, to consist of the United States Commissioner of Education and four citizens of the United States to be appointed by the President; one of said four citizens shall be an employer of labor engaged in manufacturing, one engaged in commercial pursuits, one a representative of labor, and one a person engaged in agriculture. The board shall elect annually one of its members as chairman. It shall have the power to employ an executive secretary and such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In the first instance two members shall be appointed for two years and two for four years, and all subsequent appointments shall be for four years. The members of the board, other than the United States Commissioner of Education, shall each receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

"Said board shall from time to time appoint advisory committees, made up of persons representing industry, commerce, labor, agriculture, home making, or general or vocational education, to assist them by advice in the administration of this act, and may fix the compensation of the members of such advisory committees, but not more than \$50,000 shall be expended by the board in any fiscal year for this purpose."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, how much time is left for general debate?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has 12 minutes and the gentleman from Kansas 3 minutes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I desire to yield the rest of my time to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. NORTON], a member of the committee, if he wants it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, in the three minutes I have I simply want to say that it is peculiarly fortunate that the discussion on the vocational bill has taken place on this Indian appropriation bill. Nothing is more important to the Indian than that he should have vocational education. The chairman of this committee, who, unfortunately for the Indian, is now directing his last Indian appropriation bill through the House, has been insisting for years upon vocational training for the Indian. He and I have had a cherished plan of creating a great university for the training of Indians and Indian teachers in agriculture and other vocations with a view of getting something like the value of a dollar for the Indian out of every dollar appropriated for his support and civilization. It is unfortunate that the plan of vocational education for Indians has not been further advanced, and I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Members of the House to the debate that has occurred upon the vocational education bill, which has been projected into the debate upon this Indian appropriation bill, and I ask them to make application of the practicability of that sort of education for the Indian, and to aid in making substantial and proper provision for that sort of education for the Indians in the future.

I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. NORTON].

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. NORTON].

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to discuss briefly a few questions pertaining to the Indian appropriation bill now before the committee. Let me emphasize at the outset that the very foundation of the education of the Indian must from the nature of the Indian's condition and needs be primarily vocational. It has been along that line for years and is now and, of course, must so continue in the future if it is to be of the great-

est possible benefit to the Indian. During the past summer it has been my privilege to visit a number of the Indian schools and a number of the Indian agencies of the country, and to observe the work that is being done at these schools and agencies. At nearly all of the Indian schools which I visited the educational work being done is most commendable. Last October for a day I visited the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr. There the work of education is practically altogether along vocational lines. The boys are taught farming, carpentering, shopwork, printing, and other useful and practical trades. The girls are taught house-keeping, sewing, dressmaking, general home economics, and dairying. They are at this school carrying on a very fine industrial and utilitarian course of training for the more than 400 Indian boys and girls in attendance. They have at this school one of the finest herds of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle in the country and they also have one of the finest herds of Duroc Jersey hogs to be found in the United States. They raised on the school farm the grand champion Duroc Jersey aged sow of this year. This sow won this year the grand championship at the Omaha Exposition, and at the Iowa State Fair. Their Holstein-Friesian herd took many prizes at fairs where they were shown.

What I particularly desire to say in a few words is concerning the tendency in the administration of Indian affairs that we find in governmental affairs generally in the United States—that tendency of the Federal Government to increase and hold perpetual supervision over the Indians, the same tendency we find in the Federal Government to assume control and supervision of a great many functions of government which formerly were held to properly belong to the State and to the local community.

We have in the House Committee on Indian Affairs a great deal of pressure brought to bear to have the committee take up the care and education of Indians who have been caring for themselves in the different States for many years. We have knocking at the door of the Indian Committee to-day the case of Indians in North Carolina and the case of Indians in Mississippi. This demand involves to my mind one of the large principles in the administration of Indian affairs. A question that Congress should definitely settle soon is, Whether it shall be the policy of the Government to educate Indians to that degree where they can care for themselves and then separate them from the guardianship of the Government, or whether the Government shall treat as wards of the Government those who are classed as Indians as long as that classification can in any way be attached to them? I think that the day should soon come when the Indian Bureau ought to be abolished and when all the Indians in the several States should be required to provide for themselves. I believe that our educational system as it applies to the Indians should be such that they will soon, in every State, be brought to a condition where they will be self-supporting and be able to take care of and provide for themselves, and that then they will no longer be treated or considered wards of the Government. The other day before the Indian Committee we had a case presented to us of Indians in Mississippi who for more than a half century have been caring and providing for themselves. We were told that this year five or six hundred Indians down there had suffered crop failures; that they were in a poor and distressed condition; that their children were not receiving the educational advantages which the petitioners thought they should have; and that in consequence good reason existed why the Federal Government should make an appropriation to care for those Indians and provide for the education of their children. We have had recently practically the same claims made for Indians in North Carolina.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. I shall be pleased to yield in just a moment. I want to say this, that if these requests are granted, we are going to enter upon a policy where the Government will eventually take over the care of the Indians in New York, Ohio, Michigan, and other States who have been caring and providing for themselves for many years—these Indians who have acquired a citizenship in the several States, and who now have all of the rights and responsibilities that devolve upon white citizens in these States. I do not believe and do not expect that this Government can pursue any system of education or administration for the Indians that will enable every Indian to be and continue to be a well-to-do, rich, prosperous, and always happy member of society when he is released from the guardianship of the Government. The Indian when given a good vocational education should be freed from Government restrictions and be required to make his own living in the industrial life of the

Nation. I now yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. HARRISON.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the gentleman a question. He referred to the Mississippi Indians.

Mr. NORTON. I referred to them because very recently we had a very urgent request to make an appropriation of Federal funds for the benefit of Indians in that State. I do not mean to say that the Indians in Mississippi who have been given citizenship rights in that State many long years ago are in any different position or should be dealt with differently than many Indians in Maine, New York, Michigan, or some of the Indians that have recently been given citizenship in my own State.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. I wanted to get some information. The gentleman said it came up in the committee. Was that in the form of a report about the Mississippi Indians?

Mr. NORTON. Yes; the request was supported by a report.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. What kind of a report was it?

Mr. NORTON. The request was presented by one of the very able members of the committee representing one of the congressional districts in Mississippi. The report was one made by an inspector of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Was it based on a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, about the condition of the Mississippi Indians?

Mr. NORTON. I will say that it was based upon a report received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is in just that kind of reports that lies the danger of Congress being led into adopting the policy to which I have called attention. Whenever a question is submitted to the Indian Bureau as to whether the Government shall provide aid for Indians scattered here or there throughout the country the Indian Bureau, whether intentionally or otherwise, to perpetuate itself, finds a reason to report that something should be done by the Federal Government for such Indians. The Indian Bureau did it in this case and will, I venture to say, do it in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that may be referred to it. It is not surprising at all that a great bureau like the Indian Bureau, made up of hundreds of civil-service employees, would want to continue its hold and supervision of the Indians throughout the country and enlarge and perpetuate itself. This policy of which I speak can not safely be left to the employees in the Indian Bureau to decide. It is a question that Congress should and must meet squarely; a question that Congress should and must definitely decide for the best interest of the Nation and for the highest welfare of the Indians.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. The reason I ask is because I have not been able to see the report. I understand it has just been filed and has not been printed, and that it states to the committee that these Indians in Mississippi should be taken care of. Now, does the gentleman feel, under the North Dakota item, an item should be written in "for support and civilization of the Sioux at Devils Lake, N. Dak., including pay of employees, \$5,000," and several other items along that line for the State, and that at the same time the committee should have turned down a request that came from the Interior Department saying that certain things should be done for the Mississippi Indians?

Mr. NORTON. I want to say to the gentleman in all frankness and fairness, having in mind only the best interests of the country at large and what I believe to be the best interests of the Indians, that I believe that the sooner a great many of the Indians of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, the Fort Berthold and the Standing Rock Indian Reservations are placed upon their own resources and freed from the guardianship of the Government it will be better for the Indians and for the Nation. The restrictions from many of the Indians on these reservations have been removed, and such Indians have taken upon themselves the full responsibilities of citizens of our States. Such Indians, as a rule, are doing splendidly for themselves and families. I trust the Government will never take a backward step and provide an appropriation for the care and education of these Indians who have been given full citizenship rights.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Oh, but the gentleman did not exactly answer my question.

Mr. NORTON. I would deeply regret and I believe it would be a serious error and a dangerous policy for the Federal Government to go backward and in Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Michigan, or in any other State provide a Federal appropriation for Indians whose restrictions were removed many years ago.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. If the gentleman will permit—and I do not desire to trespass upon his time, but this is

along the question of education—the trouble is that in North Dakota and many of the other States the Federal Government for the past 10, 15, or 20 years, maybe longer than that, has been appropriating money for that very purpose. They have not in Mississippi. If the gentleman will recall the fight that has been made for the Mississippi Choctaws, that very condition was pointed out—that in the event they were not permitted to share in the tribal funds in time the Government of the United States would have to put up some money, and that report shows now that that condition has come about.

Mr. NORTON. I will say to the gentleman this, that there is a very great distinction between Indians who have been surrounded by white civilization for 75 or 100 years in the Carolinas, in Mississippi, and in other of the older States, and the Indians in North Dakota, who have been off the warpath for only about 25 or 30 years; in fact, some not longer than 20 years.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. The gentleman's State has had civilization longer than that.

Mr. NORTON. No; not very much longer than 30 years near these reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired, and the Clerk will read the bill under the five-minute rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$300,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed two warehouses in the Indian Service.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment. Page 9, line 3, strike out the word "two" and insert the words "three permanent."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 3, strike out the word "two" and insert the words "three permanent."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that, that it is new legislation and not recommended.

Mr. IGOE. Then, Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that no point of order having been made on the paragraph which is new legislation the gentleman can not make a point of order on this amendment. The last appropriation bill read "two permanent warehouses." Now, that was allowed to go by without a point of order, and I think this amendment of mine, therefore, is in order.

Mr. MANN. It is a mere appropriation; there is no point of order against it.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The last bill provided for two permanent warehouses, and we struck out the word "permanent."

Mr. MANN. The last bill did not provide for two permanent warehouses. It only provided that the appropriation should be for the maintenance of not more than two permanent warehouses. That is a mere limitation, and this amendment is a mere limitation. I think it is a bad proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, then I ask for a vote on it.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill this year changes the provision of last year for two permanent warehouses by striking out the word "permanent." I desire to insert three permanent warehouses, and that is on the recommendation of the department. It seems to me that anyone who reads the recommendation of the department must come to the conclusion that the three permanent warehouses should be retained. The department now maintains not only three permanent but two temporary warehouses, which they say are necessary for the proper conduct of the business. Now, I want to read what the department says about that:

Because of the elimination of two warehouses, most of the firms in Omaha and many in New York have unexpectedly stopped bidding on our supplies, only a few of the larger ones having submitted bids during the past year. The further elimination of another warehouse this year, in compliance with the 1917 appropriation, will aggravate the situation. Therefore while the Indian Service can no doubt handle the shipments with two permanent warehouses and such temporary receiving stations as may be required for short periods, there is no doubt now but that the withdrawals of the bidders in either Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco will have a serious effect on the prices paid for goods and supplies, particularly at this time when we need all the competition that can be obtained in order to keep down the prices.

Further, the department says in its report that the abolishment of the warehouses will mean an additional expense of \$100,000 a year to the Indian Service.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IGOE. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman says the department; from what is the gentleman reading?

Mr. IGOE. This is the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. MANN. Is it the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

Mr. IGOE. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has prepared this statement and submitted it to the committee. It is in the hearings, the entire statement.

Mr. MANN. It is in the hearings and not in his annual report?

Mr. IGOE. It is the statement of the assistant commissioner in the hearings.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I will state that page 61 in the hearings on the present bill is where it begins.

Mr. IGOE. I know.

Mr. MANN. I just wanted to know who was reversing himself, that is all.

Mr. IGOE. This is the report from one representing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who appeared before the committee, and he positively recommends three permanent warehouses, and he wants to have permission to have these temporary warehouses in case they are needed, and it simply means that if they have only two permanent warehouses they are going to lose money and not save it. This is the only time I ever heard of a committee, in face of the department stating they would save money for them if they would give them a certain thing, saying that they did not want to save money in that way. By the abolishment of the warehouses they did save \$10,000 but they were deprived of competition. If you abolish all of them it means that the goods are delivered to the different reservations at additional expense to the Government, so says the assistant commissioner, of over \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Igou].

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. On page 61 I find this language in the hearings of this year:

The other expenses chargeable to this appropriation are for the maintenance of the warehouses. Prior to the year 1915 these were five in number, but during that year the number was reduced to three. However, the two could not be discontinued until late in this fiscal year. The appropriation act for 1917 provides that another warehouse shall be discontinued during the present year, leaving but two. The figures for the different fiscal years are not therefore strictly comparable.

And the department has found time and again, and this seems to have been after a series of investigations, that they should reduce it to two, and have done so.

Mr. IGOE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I will.

Mr. IGOE. Is it not true that the department at the present time has been obliged to retain that third warehouse that you thought to eliminate last year?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Only temporarily.

Mr. IGOE. It is still maintained, and further than that, they already maintain two of the other warehouses temporarily, because under the law as it read before, they could only keep three permanent warehouses, but could take such temporary warehouses as they needed. Now, you want to write it so that they will have to keep two permanent warehouses, and you will not give them authority, if they need it, to establish a temporary warehouse at any time. That is what is wanted to be accomplished by this amendment.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That is the law.

Mr. IGOE. The law now says not exceeding three permanent warehouses.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Two permanent warehouses.

Mr. IGOE. Not to exceed two permanent warehouses, but they can establish temporary ones if we need them.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. As I understand it, the explanation before the committee was that they had quite a number of valuable supplies for the Indians of the United States, and they did not—

Mr. IGOE. That was Omaha and New York.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman let me explain?

Mr. IGOE. I will.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Would it not be a very bad idea to take them from the present temporary warehouses and put them in permanent warehouses, and not distribute what they have on hand to the Indians from the temporary warehouses? And then they would do away with all the warehouses except two, and then they would put those in there.

Mr. IGOE. If the gentleman will pardon me, the gentleman who appeared before the committee said that if he had two he would comply with the law if they needed two warehouses, but

his statement was that they needed more than two permanent warehouses in order to get advantage of the bidding in these different cities. If you have your way about it, you will ship the goods to the reservation at greater expense to the Government than is now the case.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Igou].

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I had not read the statement before the Committee on Indian Affairs this year. For a great many years the Indian Office has been seeking to reduce the number of warehouses to one. There used to be one in New York, one in Chicago, one in St. Louis, one in Omaha, and one in San Francisco, and year after year Mr. Meritt, now the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urged upon Congress that all of these be abolished, with, I think, the exception of one. It may be that he has learned by experience. If it be true, Mr. Chairman, that the location of an Indian warehouse in a city is necessary in order to get bids on goods that are advertised for, there is something wrong with the Indian Office.

Mr. IGOE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Wait a minute. Men ought to have the opportunity to bid on even terms, wherever they are located, on goods supplied to the Government. It may be there is some favoritism, but of that I do not know. Some years ago the West charged that in the purchase of supplies for the War Department there was no attention given to people who bid from the West. I do not know. I thought that was a mistake then, and I think it is a mistake now; that is, I do not think it was correct. But the mere location of a warehouse ought not to determine whether some one will receive even and fair treatment about bids when the Government advertises for supplies. I can hardly believe that the Indian Office takes the position that it does not deal fairly with everybody who wants to bid on Government supplies. It is not possible to purchase all of the supplies of the Government in one locality with economy. Some localities furnish one kind of supplies cheaper than another. Another locality furnishes another kind of supplies. As far as I am concerned, I do not care how many Indian warehouses there are or where they are. I was only attracted to the floor by the statement made by my distinguished friend from Missouri, Mr. Igou, to whom I now yield if he wishes to ask me a question.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to suggest to the gentleman from Illinois one of the reasons why it profits the Government to keep these there and also profits the men who bid, and that is the saving in the freight rates, the land-grant rates. The Assistant Commissioner was asked the question on that proposition, and gave the table showing the saving in the rates, whereas if these people have to bid for shipment to the reservation, or ship supplies themselves, they can not get the rate; but the Government does get the rate and these people have inspection at the places where the warehouses are located.

Mr. MANN. That matter was all fought over by the Indian Office before they made their previous recommendation, I will say to the gentleman from Missouri. They said then there was nothing to it. I do not know whether there is or not.

Mr. IGOE. They presented a very exhaustive report showing there is a great deal to it.

Mr. MANN. It was at the instance of the Indian Office that the first proposition came to abolish the warehouses. They persistently assaulted Congress, declaring that Congress was extravagant because we did not accede to their wishes. They persistently and continually insisted that there was no occasion for the whole of these Indian warehouses, and declared that the Congress kept them in the bill as a matter of political "pie." They made that statement. Now, when Congress follows their lead, they turn around and turn the other way.

Mr. IGOE. That is unquestionably what they report now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. IGOE. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri demands a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 5, noes 28.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For pay of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum and actual traveling and incidental expenses, and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field, \$30,000.

Mr. McCRACKEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCracken: Page 10, line 4, after the figures "\$30,000" insert "Provided, That the salary of the chief inspector shall not exceed \$3,000 per annum, together with his actual traveling expenses and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the amendment. It is new legislation and does not reduce the appropriation, and it is not estimated for.

Mr. McCracken. Mr. Chairman, this will not increase the salary of anyone. It simply designates what the salary shall be of the chief inspector. The bill specifies six inspectors.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. But is it not new legislation?

Mr. McCracken. Not at all. The six inspectors will draw \$15,000, and you are appropriating \$15,000 for expenses. You are simply estimating that this will be the expense of the six, together with the expense of the chief inspector. What I want to get at is that you fix the salary of this chief inspector, and that you also put a limitation on his traveling expenses exactly as you do with the other special agents.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. But that is existing law—\$2,500 per annum for the chief inspector.

Mr. McCracken. Does the chief inspector now get \$2,500?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The paragraph reads:

For pay of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum.

That is the same language that was carried last year. It is the same appropriation.

Mr. McCracken. But this paragraph reads, "exclusive of the chief inspector." I desire to fix the salary of the chief inspector by this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas insist on his point of order?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Yes. I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks it is subject to a point of order. It is new legislation.

Mr. MANN. Is it not a mere limitation, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not familiar with the statute.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The point is that it changes existing law, and of course it would be new legislation.

Mr. MANN. Of course if it is a mere limitation it is not subject to the point of order. It may be a question of fact whether the inspector's salary is paid out of this appropriation. Of course if it is not, this would not be a limitation upon this appropriation.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, this item does not provide for the pay of the salary of the chief inspector at all. It pays for the salary of six inspectors, exclusive of the chief inspector, but his salary is provided in some other way.

Mr. McCracken. Mr. Chairman, I submit—

Mr. NORTON. I say clearly the amendment is subject to the point of order made against it under this item.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this item carry the salary of the chief inspector?

Mr. NORTON. It does not.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The amendment is not germane.

Mr. McCracken. I should like to ask the gentleman from North Dakota if this bill provides anywhere for the salary of the chief inspector?

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. It does not.

Mr. NORTON. I do not recall that there is a particular provision in this bill for the salary of the chief inspector. It is not provided for in this item.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will permit me, I will say that my recollection is that the salary of the chief inspector is provided for in the legislative appropriation bill, his office being located in Washington, and it is a matter over which the Committee on Indian Affairs has no jurisdiction.

Mr. NORTON. That probably answers the inquiry of the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCracken. With that explanation of the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Chairman, I shall not insist upon my amendment; but I want to make sure that he knows that that is the case. Now, who is the chief inspector?

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I do not know what his name is.

Mr. McCracken. What is his salary at the present time?

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I regret to say to the gentleman that I could not give that information. His salary is carried in another bill.

The CHAIRMAN. It certainly would not be germane to this bill if the salary of the chief inspector were carried in an entirely different bill.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The Committee on Indian Affairs has no jurisdiction whatever over the salaries of the employees located in the city of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$50,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this amount may be used in reimbursing Indians for horses killed previous to the passage of the act of May 18, 1916, for which they have not heretofore been reimbursed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, beginning with line 19, page 12, the bill may be read as one paragraph down to and including line 10, on page 19.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that, beginning on page 12, line 19, and ending on page 19, line 10, the bill may be read as one paragraph. Is there objection?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I have no objection. It all relates to the same subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, to lease to citizens of the United States or to any association of such persons or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, any part of the unallotted lands within any Indian reservation heretofore withdrawn from entry under the mining laws for the purpose of mining for deposits of gold, silver, copper, and other valuable metalliferous minerals, which leases shall be irrevocable, except as herein provided, but which may be declared null and void upon breach of any of their terms.

That after the passage and approval of this act, unallotted lands within Indian reservations heretofore withheld from disposition under the mining laws may be declared by the Secretary of the Interior to be subject to exploration for and discovery of deposits of gold, silver, copper, and other valuable metalliferous minerals by citizens of the United States, and after such declaration mining claims may be located by such citizens in the same manner as mining claims are located under the mining laws of the United States: *Provided*, That the locators of all such mining claims, or their heirs, successors, or assigns, shall have a preference right to apply to the Secretary of the Interior for a lease, under the terms and conditions of this act, within one year after the date of the location of any mining claim, and any such locator who shall fail to apply for a lease within one year from the date of location shall forfeit all rights to such mining claim: *Provided further*, That duplicate copies of the location notice shall be filed within 60 days with the superintendent in charge of the reservation on which the mining claim is located, and that application for a lease under this act may be filed with such superintendent for transmission through official channels to the Secretary of the Interior.

That leases under this act shall be for a period of 30 years, with the preferential right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods of 10 years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods: *Provided*, That the lessee may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be permitted at any time to make written relinquishment of all rights under such a lease and upon acceptance thereof be thereby relieved of all future obligations under said lease.

That in addition to areas of mineral land to be included in leases under this act the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may grant to the lessee the right to use, during the life of the lease, a tract of unoccupied land, not exceeding 80 acres in area, for camp sites, milling, smelting, and refining works, and for other purposes connected with and necessary to the proper development and use of the deposits covered by the lease.

That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, in making any lease under this act, may reserve to the United States the right to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the surface of the lands embraced within such lease under existing law or laws hereafter enacted, in so far as said surface is not necessary for use of the lessee in extracting and removing the deposits therein: *Provided*, That the said Secretary, during the life of the lease, is hereby authorized to issue such permits for easements herein provided to be reserved.

That any successor in interest or assignee of any lease granted under this act, whether by voluntary transfer, judicial sale, foreclosure sale, or otherwise, shall be subject to all the conditions of the approval under which such rights are held and also subject to all the provisions and conditions of this act to the same extent as though such successor or assign were the original lessee hereunder.

That any lease granted under this act may be forfeited and canceled by appropriate proceedings in the United States district court for the district in which said property or some part thereof is situated whenever the lessee, after reasonable notice in writing, as prescribed in the lease, shall fail to comply with the terms of this act or with such conditions not inconsistent herewith as may be specifically recited in the lease.

That for the privilege of mining or extracting the mineral deposits in the ground covered by the lease the lessee shall pay to the United States, for the benefit of the Indians, a royalty which, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall not be less than 5 per cent of the gross value of the output of the minerals at the mine, due and payable at the end of each month succeeding that of the extraction of the minerals from the mine, and an annual rental, payable at the date of such lease and annually thereafter on the area covered by such

lease, at the rate of 25 cents per acre for the first calendar year thereafter; 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; and \$1 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year.

That in addition to the payment of the royalties and rentals as herein provided the lessee shall expend annually not less than \$100 in development work for each mining claim located or leased in the same manner as an annual expenditure for labor or improvements is required to be made under the mining laws of the United States.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to examine the books and accounts of lessees, and to require them to submit statements, representations, or reports, including information as to cost of mining, all of which statements, representations, or reports so required shall be upon oath, unless otherwise specified, and in such form and upon such blanks as the Secretary of the Interior may require; and any person making any false statement, representation, or report under oath shall be subject to punishment as for perjury.

That all moneys received from royalties and rentals under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging and having tribal rights on the reservation where the leased land is located, which moneys shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for their education, support, and civilization.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as may be necessary and proper for the protection of the interests of the Indians and for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed or held to affect the right of the State or other local authority to exercise any rights which they may have to levy and collect taxes upon improvements, output of mines, or other rights, property, or assets of any lessee.

That the provisions of this act relating to mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations shall not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes and Osage Nation of Indians in Oklahoma.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph which has just been read.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman state his point of order.

Mr. STAFFORD. The point of order is that it is new legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that the paragraphs just read are identical with a bill that passed the House under unanimous consent in the closing days of the last session.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have compared the bill very carefully. It is identical, word for word, with that bill, except in the very last lines on page 17, after the words "the provisions of this act," the words "relating to mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations" have been inserted, so that it would not make the entire Indian bill not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation of Indians in Oklahoma. Otherwise the provisions are identical with that bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, since this bill was considered in the House it has come to my attention that representatives of the Indians are opposed to this character of legislation because it forbids the Indians themselves from developing mineral resources on their own lands. At the time the bill was under consideration in the House, when unanimous consent was given, I was led to believe that it had the hearty approval of the Board of Indian Rights, who look after the interests of the Indians here at Washington. Since that time I have been informed to the contrary. And a further objection to this character of procedure is that the bill is pending in the Senate. The Senate has had no time whatever to consider this legislation. It applies to 90,000,000 acres of land owned by the Indians, who are our wards. Before the other body has had any opportunity whatever to consider the merits of the proposition, I question the advisability of annexing it as a rider to an appropriation bill in this House. Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, for the reason stated, I make the point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. I withhold the point of order to enable the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. HAYDEN. I will state to the gentleman that, so far as permitting Indians to mine on their own reservation is concerned, there is no law at present that will permit Indians to mine on their own reservations any more than a white man can mine there. I have given consideration to the matter of allowing competent Indians to locate mining claims. It would be no wiser to allow an incompetent Indian to locate a mining claim than it would be to allow him to have the disposition of his own property; and if the Indian Office and the friends of the Indians can devise any plan that will allow competent Indians to locate mining claims under this act, I shall have no objection, and I have so stated to the only persons who have made any objection to this bill to my knowledge. It seems strange to me that if the Indians have any opposition to this bill they would not allow the author of the bill to be aware of that opposition, and I have never received a letter or a word from anybody connected with any Indian commission or from any members of the Indian Rights Association indicating any objection to this bill, except in this one instance—that they thought competent Indians ought to be allowed to mine, to which I have

no objection. Beyond that nobody connected with any organization of so-called friends of the Indians has communicated with me expressing any objections to the bill. On the contrary, all the representatives of the Indians whom I know here in Washington have expressed their hearty approval of the measure, as has the secretary of the Indian Rights Association, and nobody has said a word to me in opposition to it. I would be very glad to hear from anybody who has any objection to the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. The bill is on the way to enactment in another body. If we annex it here, it will not receive the serious consideration which it requires, because it is a rider on an appropriation bill. The bill has passed this House. It is under consideration in the other body, and it should receive the careful consideration of that body and not the hasty consideration it might receive as a rider to an appropriation bill. We have all had experience as to how little consideration is given to legislative proposals when added to general appropriation bills. I think it is a bad practice, especially in this case, when the other body has had no time as yet to consider the merits of the proposition. Ninety million acres of the land of the Indians are involved in this proposal, and yet you wish to have it added here as a rider and to foreclose perhaps the opportunity to the other body to give it that thorough consideration which this proposition deserves.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin insist on his point of order?

Mr. STAFFORD. I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the following provision of the act approved March 11, 1904 (33 Stats. L., p. 65), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way across Indian lands for the conveyance of oil and gas, to wit, "No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from, and the maps of definite location of said lines approved by, the Secretary of the Interior," be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows: "No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. MANN. I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. What is the reason for removing the present means of securing authority for making locations?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL. The necessity for this grows out of the fact that leases are given on these lands and flowing wells are developed. Up to that time no pipe line has been laid. If the well is a gusher, much oil will be wasted before blue prints can be prepared and sent to Washington and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and before the authority for constructing a suitable pipe line to take care of the oil can be obtained. The purpose of this amendment is that as soon as a well of that sort is found, immediately application shall be made by wire or otherwise, as the necessities of the case may require, for the laying of a suitable pipe line to take care of the oil and save the waste.

Mr. MANN. I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$42,000.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. RAKER: "Page 23, line 12, after the word 'employees,' in line 12, on page 23, strike out '\$42,000' and insert '\$50,000.'"

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, this item, referred to in the amendment, is the same amount that has been recommended by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and is in the estimates for 1908, page 418. The justification for this amendment is found on pages 134 and 135 of the hearings. You will note that there are approximately 20,000 Indians in California, and the amount appropriated, \$42,000, makes practically \$2 per Indian.

"Likewise with a larger appropriation it will enable the office to furnish more equipment to the Indians, and in that way be of greater assistance to them."

That will include part of the wages of employees, as well as the support fund for the Indians in California. We paid out of that appropriation \$20,199.42 for salaries and wages of employees. We want to increase, not for the purpose of paying additional salaries to employees, but to provide additional help for the Indians. As Judge RAKER said this morning, those California Indians are in need of additional assistance.

Mr. McCracken. The gentleman's amendment proposes to increase the amount from \$42,000 to \$50,000?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. McCracken. I am not aware that there is anything stated in the report and there is nothing in the bill to show how this money is to be expended.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, yes. The gentleman evidently has not read the justification offered by Mr. Meritt, who appeared before the Committee on Indian Affairs, showing exactly all the expenditures under each item and what the expenditure is for. It is on page 134 of the hearings.

Now, I want to say to the committee that, not like many of the other Indian tribes, in California years ago there were attempted treaties prepared that were never signed. Some of these Indians have allotments and many of them have none. Many are old and decrepit; many are blind, and many are destitute. I am stating this not from what I read from the report of the commissioner, but from personal observation and inspection of the various Indians in many parts of California. The matter has been within my knowledge and has been called to my attention by many good people, who have been assisting in a charitable way these old, blind, and decrepit Indians.

The department badly needs this additional \$8,000 for the assistance of these poor, old, blind, and decrepit Indians. While you appropriate large sums for other Indians—in amount two and a half times per Indian—these deserve the same consideration in a humanitarian way. It is the duty of the Government to look after them just as much as it is for the Government to look after others, and I know that the Committee on Indian Affairs is not stony hearted. The matter possibly has not been directly called to their attention or they would not have reduced the amount as estimated and recommended by the department from \$50,000 to \$42,000. It is not applied to one particular locality in the State.

The justification of this item was made by Mr. Meritt, of the Indian Bureau, before the subcommittee, viz:

The next item is in California:

"Sec. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$50,000."

We are asking for an increase of \$8,000 for that item.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that? Is that just the wages of the employees there?

Mr. Meritt. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated... \$42,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated	42,000.00
Amount expended	41,155.67

Unexpended balance	844.33
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	20,199.42
Traveling expenses	2,232.38
Transportation of supplies	419.86
Heat, light, and power (service)	380.44
Telegraph and telephone service	210.00
Printing, binding, and advertising	12.75
Subsistence supplies	4,448.08
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	304.71
Forage	2,954.83
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	2,593.03
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	174.25
Medical supplies	2,319.55
Live stock	525.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	1,314.60
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	2,363.63
Miscellaneous	702.48

Total	41,155.67
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"This item is for the purpose of looking after the welfare of the Indians of the State of California and rendering them assistance along the lines of purchasing subsistence, implements, seed, and the like. There are approximately 20,000 Indians distributed among 11 agencies. In the southern part of the State are located the Mission Indians, and, while they are under the jurisdiction of but six superintendents, they are located on over 30 reservations which require supervision and attention. These small reservations are distant from one another and require much traveling on the part of the superintendents and others to reach them. Many are not located on the railroads, and it often becomes necessary to travel entirely by vehicle, which consumes two or three days' time. Furthermore, because of the large number of small reservations and the limited amount of funds available for their support and civilization, some of the Indians and reservations are without supervision.

"At the last hearing of the committee much emphasis was placed on the fact that it took over one-half of the appropriation to administer the affairs of the Indians, while only \$4,000 was expended for subsistence. There are in California 512,298 acres of Indian lands; 82,162 acres are allotted and 430,136 acres unallotted. The Indians raised crops during 1915 valued at \$171,510. The live stock was valued at \$35,821. Weaving, basketry, etc., was valued at \$50,549, and the wages earned by those not employed regularly in the Government service at \$208,728. The Indians of California received rations and other miscellaneous issues to the value of \$7,726 and obtained from the leases on their lands \$17,703. Of the allotted lands but 35,842 acres are cultivated, and of that amount but 7,290 acres by the Indians. There are 188 leases of allotted lands. Of the unallotted lands there are 28,899 acres being used for agricultural purposes, and of that amount but 8,058 acres by the Indians. None was leased. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-one acres of the allotted lands and 10,000 of the unallotted lands were leased for grazing purposes.

"The matter of grazing, stock raising, cultivation of land, leasing, etc., all call for supervision and action on the part of the Government. Efforts are being made to see that the Indians adopt the methods of cultivation which will bring about the best results and that leases are made which will award them the greatest amount in return. It is also necessary to protect the Indians against trespass, stock depredations, etc.

"There are 3,896 adult Indians within the State who are self-supporting; 330 Indians received rations to the value of \$4,054, and 256 received miscellaneous supplies to the value of \$3,672.

"While these figures might indicate that these Indians are wealthy and do not need the support and aid of the Government, yet it should be realized that this wealth is somewhat restricted and that a majority of the Indians are poor and needy.

"The analysis of expenditures herewith indicates how the appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1916. The employees are necessary for the purpose of supervising the affairs of the Indians and protecting their interests. As said heretofore, the reservations are at great distances apart and therefore much time and money must be expended in traveling. Automobiles are greatly needed for the work in question, but because they have been required for administrative purposes and other important activities it has not been possible to supply the superintendents with the necessary equipment.

"Automobiles for the superintendents in southern California would prove of great benefit, directly and indirectly, to the Indians. Likewise with a larger appropriation it will enable the office to furnish more equipment to the Indians and in that way be of greater assistance to them."

"That will include part of the wages of employees, as well as the support fund for the Indians in California. We paid out of that appropriation \$20,199.42 for salaries and wages of employees. We want to increase, not for the purpose of paying additional salaries to employees, but to provide additional help for the Indians. As Judge RAKER said this morning, those California Indians are in need of additional assistance."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment will not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians in California, including improvements thereon, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, \$10,000, said funds to be expended under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to present the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 23, line 15, after the word "Indians," in line 15, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$25,000."

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the committee's attention to that part of the hearings on pages 135 and 136 as a justification for this amendment. The estimate is \$25,000 instead of \$10,000 (see p. 418, Estimates of Appropriations for fiscal year 1918). The Assistant Secretary in making the statement to the committee used the following language:

"It is believed, however, that with great care it will be possible to complete this work with the amount asked for, namely, \$25,000. It should be remembered also that the salary and expenses of the special agent who is engaged in this work must come out of the fund. This salary and expenses for the past year amounted to about \$4,000 (salary, \$2,000). It is obviously unfair to make provision in the way of lands for about 4,771 of the 'homeless' California Indians, as has been done, and yet fail to provide for the 2,782 Indians who remain landless. Reports from the field indicate that the Indian beneficiaries are in every instance showing great appreciation for the purchases made for their use, and that they are earnestly trying to reach the white man's standards."

We have bought lands for several thousand of the homeless Indians of California, and there are estimated to be between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians now without lands, and we hope within two or three years more to have lands for all homeless Indians in California. We can use this \$25,000 to very great advantage of those Indians.

It seems to me the mere statement as presented by the assistant commissioner ought to be sufficient for the good members of this committee to include in this bill the amount that has been estimated for, and that that estimate is upon reports from the field, from actual facts.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Certainly.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Can the gentleman inform us how many acres of land have been bought under this?

Mr. RAKER. Yes; the report shows 15,217.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is it not a fact that it is shown on page 236 that the balance of cash on hand is \$9,823?

Mr. RAKER. Yes; but you have to care for the officers in the field just the same, and it will take \$25,000 to complete the work of buying this land needed and necessary.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. What per cent of the amount actually expended is the salary?

Mr. RAKER. I have not figured that out. It is in the department.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is it not greatly out of proportion for salaries and not for land?

Mr. RAKER. No; you continue the salaries just the same; you are not making a sufficient appropriation to buy the land, and I think it ought to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, Cal., including pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; in all, \$21,700.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 24, line 6, after the figures "\$3,500," insert "for new school buildings, \$12,000."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I find in the bill a number of items of a similar character; for instance, for new barns.

Mr. MANN. They are all subject to the point of order. The gentleman can make the point of order if he desires to.

Mr. RAKER. I know; but I am just saying that I wondered if a cow or a horse deserves more consideration than an Indian?

Mr. MANN. Than a beggar—very often.

Mr. RAKER. It depends upon the horse, I guess. I want to call the attention of the committee to this item. The department has made an investigation and a report is on file with the Interior office from the local office. An investigation has been had, and they have reported that it is necessary to have a new school building there at a cost of \$12,000. I want to say to the committee that I am not taking the report second hand or even first hand. I made a personal investigation of the school and have done so a number of times. There is no school, I believe, in the United States—Indian school—that has given a better service to the Indians than this school. It has been doing splendid work in regard to the general education and health of the Indians. You can go there and can see clean, healthy Indians, eyes bright and clear, their noses clean, and other conditions that are remarkable for health. They need another school building so as to be able to educate and handle pupils and to keep up the standard. The department, as I have stated, have strongly recommended the school, as they have in other instances, and from every indication, from every viewpoint, economic and otherwise, and particularly for the benefit of the Indians, for their uplift and proper education, there ought to be an appropriation here of \$12,000 for the purpose of constructing this new school building.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman tell us what the per capita cost is at that school?

Mr. RAKER. It is a little higher than at some of the rest.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Than at any other school, is it not?

Mr. RAKER. Should that deprive these Indians of proper treatment and care, because the school happens to be located over the mountain, far from the railroad, and because it costs more to get supplies and equipment in? Because of that should you deprive them of the same kind and character of treatment that you give to the others when the other schools may be located near to a railroad? The surrounding conditions, climatic and otherwise, are ideal for these Indians. The condition, so far as the moral condition is concerned, is good, and so far as it concerns liquor it can not be better; but because it may cost a few dollars more, or a few cents more per capita, surely this House will not make a distinction in a case where by virtue of the location they can receive better treatment and better education and be under better conditions. I know the distinguished gentleman would not deprive these good people of an opportunity of an education. The justification for this amendment is found in the hearings, as follows:

The next item is the Fort Bidwell School:

"For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; for new school building, \$12,000; for dairy barn, \$5,000; in all, \$38,700."

We are asking for a new school building, \$12,000; dairy barn, \$5,000, making the total \$38,700. Last year we had an appropriation of \$21,800.

I offer for the record the following justification for that estimate:

Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$18,200.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	20,500.00
Amount expended.....	19,315.74
Unexpended balance.....	1,184.26

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	10,878.78
Transportation of supplies.....	295.03
Telegraph and telephone service.....	7.88
Subsistence supplies.....	1,962.46
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	2,034.28
Forage.....	173.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	1,458.86
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	283.14
Medical supplies.....	155.95
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	339.06
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	1,649.76
Miscellaneous.....	77.54
Total.....	19,315.74

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$3,600.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	3,000.00
Amount expended.....	3,827.40
Overdrawn.....	227.40

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction.....	495.00
Repairs (to plant).....	3,332.40
Total.....	3,827.40

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—real property.....	\$76,897
Number of buildings.....	20
Number of employees.....	15
Total salaries.....	\$10,300
Average attendance of pupils.....	66
Average enrollment.....	69
Capacity.....	98
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment (the per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908, 35 Stat. L., 70, 72, and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).....	\$258
Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	\$270
Area of school land (acres).....	3,087
Area of school land (acres cultivated) (besides this, 2,200 acres are used for pasture).....	200
Value of products of school (this includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils).....	\$668
Value of agricultural products (this includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$3,474
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV".....	\$164

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support.....	\$19,475
Repairs and improvements.....	4,500
New buildings, school building, and dairy barn.....	10,500
Total.....	34,475

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$18,200
Repairs and improvements.....	3,500
New buildings, dairy barn, and school building.....	17,000
Total.....	38,700

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$1,400
Physician.....	1,000
Teacher.....	600
Do.....	600
Industrial teacher.....	600
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	500
Seamstress.....	500
Nurse.....	720
Laundress.....	300
Cook.....	500
Carpenter.....	720
Engineer.....	720
Laborer.....	600
Do.....	600
Total.....	10,020

The item of \$18,200 for support of Fort Bidwell School, Cal., includes the salaries of employees, subsistence and clothing, and the cost of supplies for academic and industrial training of 100 pupils at the rate of \$167 per capita.

The new construction work required at this school will include a new school building. This is an urgent need, the one now in use being an old building used as a hospital when the United States troops were stationed there. A building large enough to provide two or three classrooms and an assembly hall is required. A new dairy barn is also a necessity at this school. The present barn is dilapidated and insanitary and has been the subject of condemnatory reports by inspectors and supervisors.

The item of \$3,500 is to cover needed general repairs, such as new flooring and painting, to all the old buildings at this school.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CRISP). The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, including laundry equipment, \$3,500; in all, \$21,700.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. RAKER: Page 24, line 10, after figures "\$3,500," in line 10, insert "for new school building, \$9,000."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, on that I reserve the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MANN. As far as I am concerned I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, this school at Greenville is some two hundred and odd miles south of the former one and is located off the railroad, in a community that can not be surpassed by any place in the United States so far as the surrounding conditions are concerned, living, and all, but it is a little more expensive than some others. The Indians live in this territory. There is a school there, and in this particular place there is one building. The lower story is used for a dining room, kitchen, and so forth, where they all eat together, boys and girls. On the second story there is a dormitory, with the boys at one end and the girls at the other. Anyone who knows anything about the conduct and care and treatment of Indian children knows that there ought to be two separate buildings, there ought to be a dormitory at least in a separate building for the boys, so that the teachers may have an opportunity of giving proper training and education. While I am not using it for an invidious comparison, I call the attention of the committee to the fact that while the point of order is made we may turn to the rest of the bill, and there you will find they are able to build up barns for two or three horses, and other improvements, but with those that actually need them, with those who are actually entitled to them, who ought to have the care of the Government the same in one place as in another, so that their proper condition may be provided for, we can not obtain those things. I know the committee in this instance will not insist upon the point of order; I believe they will permit this item to go in, because it is just. You want to give these Indian children an opportunity to be cared for, and it is a fact that these schools have done much for the moral uplift of these people by taking these young girls from 11 years up and giving them an opportunity for training and giving them an opportunity of being provided for by doctors and cared for. All except two in one institution have been diseased, and you do not want to deprive them of an opportunity of being provided for.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The gentleman has emphasized the fact in respect to the last two schools mentioned in the bill that they are located where the climate is good and the morals are excellent. Do those two characteristics distinguish these two spots from the rest of the State of California? [Laughter.]

Mr. RAKER. Oh, it is all the same way all over California, from Siskiyou to San Diego and from the Sierras to the sea. The justification for this amendment is found in the hearings had before the subcommittee, as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Greenville School:

"For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, Cal., including pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; for new school building, \$9,000; in all, \$30,700."

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of our estimates:

Indian school, Greenville, Cal.	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$18,400.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	18,400.00
Amount expended.....	18,285.66
Unexpended balance.....	114.34
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	10,235.01
Traveling expenses.....	12.80
Transportation of supplies.....	297.05
Heat, light, and power (service).....	363.70
Telegraph and telephone service.....	54.39
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	21.50
Subsistence supplies.....	3,476.67
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	1,212.15
Forage.....	289.20
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	833.33
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	338.97
Medical supplies.....	112.72
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	273.73
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	761.94
Miscellaneous.....	2.50
Total.....	18,285.66

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	6,600.00
Amount expended.....	6,360.27
Unexpended balance.....	239.73

Repairs (to plant)..... 6,360.27

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$49,068
Number of buildings.....	24
Number of employees.....	14
Total salaries.....	\$9,720
Average attendance of pupils.....	71
Average enrollment.....	75
Capacity.....	90
Cost per capita based on average enrollment (the per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public, No. 264, 64th Congress).....	\$187
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$236
Area of school land (acres).....	200
Area of school land, acres cultivated (this includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils).....	1
Value of products of school.....	\$479
Value of agricultural products (this includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$92
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.....	\$46

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support.....	\$18,400
Repairs and improvements.....	1,350
New buildings, chapel, schoolrooms, and gymnasium.....	8,000
Purchase laundry equipment.....	875
Total.....	28,625

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 100 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$18,200
Repairs and improvements.....	3,500
New buildings, new school building.....	9,000
Total.....	30,700

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$1,500
Clerk.....	1,000
Physician.....	720
Disciplinarian.....	600
Principal teacher.....	720
Kindergartner.....	600
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	520
Nurse.....	720
Seamstress.....	520
Laundress.....	500
Cook.....	500
Engineer.....	720
Laborer.....	720
Total.....	9,940

The sum of \$18,200 for support of the Greenville School, California, will provide for 100 pupils at \$182 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary. The cost of maintenance of the Greenville School, owing to local conditions, is somewhat in excess of other Indian schools.

The item of \$3,500 for repairs and improvements will be required for the upkeep of the school plant. The main building needs new flooring and repainting inside and outside. It should be thoroughly screened and two screen porches should be added to it. The other buildings need new roofs, painting, and extensive repairs to withstand the heavy fall of snow usual in this locality. Laundry equipment to the value of \$875 is desired, the present equipment being antiquated and inadequate.

The occasion for a new school building at a cost of \$9,000 is to provide much-needed classroom space and to release for other purposes the space now used for classes. The new building will include an assembly hall in addition to classroom and provide needed accommodation for physical culture, recreation, and social gatherings.

We are asking for a new school building, \$9,000, for this school. The improvements asked for are very much needed at both of those schools.

I have presented the needs of this Indian school to the department, and they in addition, from their own investigations and reports, have recommended this building, and it was estimated for and approved by the Treasury Department. (See estimates of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, H. Doc. No. 1499, p. 420.)

The following letter, just received from Hon. Edgar K. Miller, superintendent and special disbursing agent of the Greenville Indian School, of date December 6, 1916, plainly and clearly shows the necessity of this new school building provided for in the proposed amendment, viz:

[Department of the Interior. United States Indian school and agency. Edgar K. Miller, superintendent and special disbursing agent.]

GREENVILLE, CAL., December 6, 1916.

HON. JOHN E. RAKER,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. RAKER: I know that you will be interested in knowing the needs of the Greenville Indian School for the year 1918. I submit the estimate of needs, as presented to the office:

For the support and education of 100 pupils at the Greenville Indian School and the superintendent's salary, \$18,400; for repairs and improvements to old buildings of the plant, \$1,300; for a new building to contain chapel, schoolrooms, and gymnasium, \$8,000; for purchase of laundry equipment, \$875; in all, \$28,625.

I have cut the estimate just as close as I could, owing to the fact that we will try to get the much-needed school building this year. You will note that I have asked for but \$1,300 repairs and improvements money.

The most necessary and vital need, as you know, is the school building. On account of cutting the other items, I anticipate no trouble to get this building this year.

You will remember that Congress told you to make good on what we got and the building would be forthcoming. We can call their hands on that bluff, all right.

July 1 I took immediate steps to get the farm, with the result that the office is just now about to turn to Mr. A. J. Schleser \$6,000 for a farm of 75 acres, one of the best pieces of land there is in this valley.

Of course, I had no way of raising any crops on land I had no control over, but I made the sale of the Schleser land subject to the Government getting the crops harvested this year, and if the sale is finally consummated, which there is no doubt of now, we will get these crops, so that so far as making good on the farm proposition is concerned we have done so. If the sale is consummated this school will not have to pay out a cent for grain—oats and wheat—or for hay or straw, thereby making a saving of about \$500.

Outside of this forage we get and do not have to pay out good money for, I will have several hundred dollars' worth to sell, thereby providing a call 4 fund, from which to buy a few cows, so that we may be able to raise our own milk on the farm.

The farm is a fine one, and we were very fortunate in getting such good land so close to the school.

Now, as to the other side of the management—the per capita cost and the attendance. You will remember there was some complaint about, and some kick on, appropriating for 90 students when the enrollment was very low. Also, the criticism was made that it seemed poor judgment to recommend a school building when the attendance was so poor and the per capita cost so high.

These matters I have remedied. When I came here the per capita cost (for year 1915) was \$279.62. Last year, despite the fact that I spent every cent of the appropriation, the per capita cost was but \$219.80. These are office figures, not mine. Dr. McChesney turned back to the Treasury over \$7,000; still his per capita cost ran up to \$279.62.

The capacity of the school is but 90. Some Congressman made the complaint that an appropriation for 100 students should not be made upon the past showing; that it was evident that the school was not filled even near up to its capacity. While I know that was a reasonably good way of figuring, I want to show you that my judgment was good in requesting that appropriation for the 100 students at that time.

I figured that if I built up the plant, made it comfortable and decent, fed the pupils as they should be, and otherwise conducted a first-class school, where the girls and boys would be properly cared for both as to their training and their physical condition, the students would come as a matter of course.

Last year our per capita cost was based on an average enrollment of 75 pupils. This year we opened school with over 80 in attendance, coming in of their own accord. We have 96 present now, and have more than 20 applications yet to be acted upon. I will carry enough in order to show an average attendance of 100. This, you will see, vindicates my judgment, shows that the students are here, and that there can be at least 125 carried if we could get the room. It shows conclusively that the school building asked for is not only a necessity, but that it will be used the minute it becomes finished.

General conditions in every way have been improved. The plant is in fairly good shape again and we are having no trouble with the pupils as in former years. The neighbors uniformly comment on the changed conditions about the school.

I give you this inside information that you may be in a position to say to the House Indian Committee, when you appear before it on behalf of this school at this session, as I would like to have you do, "We have made good; give us what we ask for this year; it is needed. If you do this, I promise you that next year's work at Greenville will practically put the work there on a basis that the Government can be proud of."

If I can give you any other information, or assist you in any way toward carrying out plans suggested by you, I will be very glad to do so at any time.

With much appreciation for your kindness and assistance in the past, I am,

Very truly, yours,

EDGAR K. MILLER,
Superintendent.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is new legislation, and the Chair sustains the point of order, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$60,000 of said amount, and the one-fourth interest on the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota now to their credit in the Treasury to be used for the maintenance of free schools, shall be used for the compensation of employees in the Indian Service in Minnesota except for irregular laborers, and that the said Chippewas shall receive the preference in filling permanent positions in the service of the Chippewas of Minnesota where the compensation is paid from their tribal funds: *Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000 of said amount of \$185,000 may be used to furnish employment to the said Chippewas in building roads and making other improvements upon the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota for the benefit of the said Chippewas.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the chairman of the committee, or some one who is informed on the subject, where this one-fourth interest in the tribal fund of the Chippewas, which is now diverted to employees of the Indian Service, arises?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I will say to the gentleman the hearings show that this fund was established by the act of Jan-

uary 4, 1889. It is derived from the proceeds of timber upon ceded lands sold by agreement for the benefit of the Indians. A provision of this act provides that after the United States has been reimbursed for money advanced to the Indians a certain amount, not to exceed 5 per cent of the principal fund, may be withdrawn for the support and civilization of the Indians. This legislation is to carry out the intention of the act of January 4, 1889.

Mr. BORLAND. Are these Indians on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I think so.

Mr. BORLAND. My understanding is that within the last two years—

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Here is the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. BORLAND. Within the last two years an allotment was made to these Indians, and a regulation was made—or a provision of the statute—by which the money belonging to minors living with their parents was paid to the parents with the exception that one-fourth of the minor's interest was retained. Now, where is that one-fourth fund I speak of? Is that included in this one-fourth fund now being diverted?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. No; the gentleman is in error in assuming that within two years any allotments have been made to Indians in Minnesota. Allotments were made 20 years ago. A majority of the Indians do live on the White Earth Reservation, and of the 11,000 Indians in the State I think 5,000 or 6,000 are to be credited to White Earth and the rest are scattered throughout the State and some have gone West; so that about one-half of the Indians within the borders of the State reside on the White Earth Reservation and they were allotted 20 years ago. I think what the gentleman has in mind is that the Government made a treaty in 1889 under which the Indians of our State, the Chippewas of Minnesota, ceded to the Government certain lands and consented to be removed, most of them to White Earth. By that treaty there was a provision that one-fourth of the interest of the fund in the United States Treasury accruing from the sale of timberland from the surplus lands would be paid out in matters of education. Now, they did not do it. The department did not pay the one-fourth of the sum for educational purposes of the State, and, indeed, it was only this last year here that Congress, following the recommendation, enacted a law requiring the Secretary of the Interior to make the per capita payment. Many of the Indians died. One-fourth of that which would be due those Indians was distributed out as of date of May 18, 1916, and certain rules and regulations were authorized or adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. It was necessary to determine who were the Indians who should participate in this distribution as of May 18, 1916. Then came the further question of authority being given to the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the payments that naturally would go to inform if not incompetent Indians, and also infants, children, if he saw fit, or to their parents in his discretion.

Now, he did withhold payments that would naturally have gone to a great many Indians, some to children, some to grown people. They made a rough classification between the competent and the incompetent, and as to the incompetents they withheld, and the Secretary promised to issue the money out for their support and benefit as he thought advisable. Now, this one-fourth is entirely different from that. That was a one-fourth per capita distribution of the funds in the Treasury. This is one-fourth of the interest on the capital fund in the Treasury for educational purposes in the State, but, as I said, that one-fourth educational fund was not used and swelled the principal fund until it became very large.

Mr. BORLAND. Of the one-fourth of which the gentleman speaks, what was done with that money? What action was taken with it, so that eventually it would go to the Indians? Does it remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribal funds?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Oh, yes; unless expended it does.

Mr. BORLAND. Is any portion diverted by this provision?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The gentleman will observe that the Indians of Minnesota are not a tax upon the taxpayers of the United States. There is but one item here calling for a payment from the Treasury, and that is \$25,000 for the school at Pipestone, which does not serve the Indians of Minnesota, but serves South Dakota and—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BORLAND. I ask for five minutes additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The Chippewas do not get very much.

Mr. BORLAND. I have no criticism to make of the fact that the Chippewas are being paid or being provided for by a tax on

the people of the United States. My question relates to this: There is a very highly educated Chippewa in my district named William Madison, who is engaged in earning his own living, and doing it very creditably, and who has two minor sons.

He undertook to draw his allotment under the regulation providing that this interest money should be paid to the parties entitled. One-fourth of the share of each boy was withheld under regulation that it ultimately should be used for their education. As the boys are residing with their father in Missouri and being educated, clothed, and fed by him, they have no way of participating in this reserved amount at all. He questions somewhat the wisdom of that, but it seemed to be a provision of the law. The question occurred to me, What provision is there for the ultimate establishment to these boys of their share, or does this provision divert it to some expenses of the Indian Department that does not serve them at all?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The treaty of 1889 provides that there shall be no distribution of the capital sum until the period of 50 years has expired, and this one-fourth which was authorized in the appropriation bill last summer throws a great deal of doubt as to whether it ought to be paid or not. It is contrary to the provision of that treaty, and Congress has considered that the department may do anything under a treaty, whether provided for or not.

Mr. BORLAND. According to the gentleman's statement, then, it is a trust fund for the education of the Indians?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. One-fourth of it is.

Mr. BORLAND. And was never used for that purpose?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Part of it. I made complaint several times, but I have never gotten anywhere with them.

Mr. BORLAND. And the share was still maintained?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. And authority was given to the Secretary to retain that part that was to go to children and incompetents.

Mr. BORLAND. What is the status of these two boys that are being educated by the father?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The only suggestion that I would make is that they make application to the Secretary of the Interior; that is, the father make that application to receive the sums due these two children in view of the fact that he is paying for the education of the boys, and the Secretary, if proper representation is made, will doubtless pay over to the father the sums due to the boys.

Mr. BORLAND. Does the law as now drawn permit that?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The law permits it, but does not require it.

Mr. BORLAND. But no portion of that fund is being diverted by this provision here?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. None whatever.

Mr. LENROOT. I think the gentleman will find, as in his case, that where the money is held it will be placed to their individual credit.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. They will get the money in due time.

Mr. BORLAND. My understanding was to the contrary.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. No; the law specifically requires that when an Indian, small or large, shall receive one-fourth of his share it shall be charged up to the general account in the fund.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield? I should like to inquire what kind of a band this White Earth Band is, which is going to celebrate on the 14th of June and which wishes \$1,000 to blow itself with? Is it a brass band?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. No. They have several bands. It is the White Earth Band of Indians. The White Earth Indians annually, on the 14th of June, have a big celebration. That may be associated by some people with a drunk, or something like that, but it is not so at all. It is a time when they gather and show their horses, their cattle, their food products, their accomplishments during the year. They have a good time, they meet old friends, and they confer about things which they consider of best advantage to the Indians. Many of these Indians, I will say to the gentleman, are just as well educated and as good business men as any people in the world.

Mr. TILSON. It is something like our county fairs?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is paid out of the funds at the request of the Indians themselves.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I would like to make an inquiry relative to the language of that provision on page 27, which says:

That not less than \$10,000 of said amount of \$185,000 may be used to furnish employment to the said Chippewas in building roads and making other improvements upon the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota for the benefit of the said Chippewas.

Now, one of two things is apparent, either the Secretary of the Interior has not authority to divert \$10,000 or more for this purpose, and therefore requires this authority, or he has. Now, the language is that he may use it.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It was said there was some question whether they had the legal authority to do it.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. There is no question about it at all. They have done it for years and years.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. There has been a question whether their use of appropriations was justified by the law, and they could not get the money out of the Treasury in some instances, and they have asked in numerous instances for this species of legislation.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I am not quibbling about that. There is one point I desire to make. In building roads up there—and I am very glad to say I think I got the Indian Office to give their first consent for road building in the woods of Minnesota for Indians some years ago—they have followed it up satisfactorily. But we have found from experience it is never proper for the Indians to do all the work alone. They do not build good roads. We can cite several instances where a lot of money has been spent and good roads are not yet secured. Today where you have a combination between the counties, for instance, and the Indian agents, the man building the road employs Indian labor so far as possible, and that means quite generally, but the supervision is by regularly constituted road-building agencies, such as we have in Minnesota, and the results are fine.

Now, this language would indicate that they could not co-operate with the county. They could not expend a penny except for payment to the Indians. Now, you could just imagine what a fine job the average Indian agent could do with road building when he would say, "Come on, boys" to a couple of hundred Indians, "and we will go out and build a road to this swamp," without any appliances or road-building machinery. They can go out with pick and shovel and an ax and a piece of dynamite, and they can chop down a hill here and cut down a tree there and fill in a hole somewhere else. They may work for a year or two in that way, but they will not get anywhere. It seems to me that the language I have suggested is advisable. The Secretary of the Interior would always require, before a dollar is expended, that Indian labor should be secured to the largest extent practicable, but—

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. But it should be under the supervision of the department, should it not?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes; it should be; and we should provide by law that "not less than \$10,000 of said amount may be used in building roads and making other improvements upon the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota for the benefit of said Chippewas." That is all the authority that is desired.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. If the gentleman will come before the committee next year and give us the benefit of his experience we shall be glad to consider the matter.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I am going to offer an amendment anyhow. I do not know whether the chairman will accept it or not.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I would not like to accept it unless the department had passed on the question.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I do not care whether the department agrees to it or not. It is common sense and common business.

Mr. MANN. Unless it is made obligatory to employ Indians, would not the department be required to advertise and let the work to the lowest bidder? We all know that it costs a great deal more to build a road by the Indians than if the whites built it, but it is the Indians' money.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I am not certain whether it would be required to be advertised or not.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman would not want to fix it so that it could not be done?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. No; I want it advertised. We have a first-class engineer in one county in that neighborhood where the county is spending \$1,200,000 in road building each year. It has a very large equipment and very highly skilled men, and they are building the finest roads imaginable. The county has been willing to spend money to put roads into these reservations to aid the Indians. We have found that by using the skill of the engineer in drawing the plans for the roads we could get a very great deal more for our money than otherwise. I have never seen a road built entirely by Indian labor under the direction of the agent that amounted to a hill of beans.

I want to offer the amendment anyhow, Mr. Chairman. I move, in line 12, page 27, to strike out the words "to furnish employment to the said Chippewas."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 27, line 12, by striking out the words "to furnish employment to the said Chippewas."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I hope, Mr. Chairman, the amendment will not be adopted without first having been passed upon by the Indian authorities. It is charged, or at least intimated, that they have been derelict in the performance of their duties. We would not like that to go on record.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota demands a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes, 14, noes 31.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, in reference to this proviso, what construction does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS] give to the language that "not less than \$10,000 may be used"?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That is on page 27, line 10?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes. They must use \$10,000 to furnish employment, and if they do not use \$10,000 they can not use any?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I suppose it is to force them or to compel them to use that money.

Mr. LENROOT. Why do you use the word "may," then? Why not use the word "shall"?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is to notify them that the money is available and that they have not used it. It is to force them to use that much money for the employment of Indian labor.

Mr. LENROOT. Should not the word "shall" be used instead of the word "may"?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Either "may" or "shall" is usually used.

Mr. LENROOT. The two parts of this provision are inconsistent with each other.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It has been drafted by the department. We took it as they gave it to us.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. VENABLE] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VENABLE: After line 22, page 27, insert as a new paragraph the following:

"MISSISSIPPI.

"For the construction of school plans for Mississippi Indians and the purchase of the necessary land for school sites and farms, \$100,000; for support and education of Indian children, including salary of superintendent, \$80,000; in all, \$180,000."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas reserves a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. VENABLE] asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this amendment arose out of a recommendation made by the Indian Department, following the report of a special supervisor, pursuant to a provision contained in the last general appropriation bill which provided a thousand dollars to investigate the condition of the Mississippi Choctaws.

That report is now in print, but I find it is not available. In substance, however, it gives in detail the condition of these Indians and their land holdings. It shows their poverty and their need. It shows that there are about 500 children of these Indians. It shows further that their condition is a pitiable one, and that the death rate exceeds the birth rate. They are dying

from exposure to the weather, owing to the fact that they live in insanitary surroundings and know nothing of sanitation. Those, in substance, are the facts. It shows that these Indians have no educational advantages other than some very meager ones that are provided by the State, the State undertaking to maintain two or three Indian schools for two or three months in the year.

On those facts, disclosed in this report, the department makes this recommendation providing for the purchase of land and the establishment of schools.

On page 217 of the hearings before the subcommittee on Indian affairs is found a statement from Mr. Meritt, and this amendment embodies what the Indian Department thinks is necessary for the Mississippi Choctaws. The report recommended certain provisions for the maintenance of the adult Indians on the ground that there had been a complete crop failure in that portion of Mississippi this year, and there is very great suffering and indeed danger that some of these people will come near starving. However, this amendment does not deal with that phase of it, but asks that some provision be made by the Government for these children. According to this report and according to my personal knowledge at the present rate of decrease, if something is not done, in a few years the Mississippi Choctaws will become extinct. They are dying off now very rapidly, and the hope of the preservation of these people lies, of course, in what is done for the children. This amendment is offered simply for that purpose.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is it not a fact that these Indians could now be permitted to attend any of the Indian schools, on proper application to the department, and showing that they were Indians and indigent?

Mr. VENABLE. I am informed that that is the case, but it is not feasible as a practical proposition, for you could not get the parents of these Indian children to consent that they be sent to these Indian schools. That grows out of their suspicion, their ignorance, and their natural desire to have their children near them.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is the gentleman aware that that is the fact all over the United States, that the Apaches and Navajoes, and a good many of the other Indians, where there is no compulsory means of putting their children in school, will not let them attend?

Mr. VENABLE. I do not know anything about the others.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. They are in exactly the same condition relative to that as all the other Indians in the United States. We have never passed compulsory Indian education laws. We have not reached that point yet.

Mr. VENABLE. That doubtless is true. I know it is peculiarly true of the Mississippi Choctaws that he will not consent to sending his children away to school. Almost every agent who has gone down among the Mississippi Choctaws to have anything to do with them has been a grand rascal and a black-leg, and, if you want to convict a man without trial in the minds of these Indians, all that is necessary for him to do is to allow himself to be denominated as an Indian agent. That will convict him.

Mr. NORTON. What is the great and good State of Mississippi, which has so long and so highly prized State rights, doing for those Indians down there to benefit them?

Mr. VENABLE. They are doing—not under the doctrine of State rights, however—just what the gentleman's State does, I assume, which I suppose does not regard the doctrine very highly. They are apportioning such part of their funds to the Indians as they feel to be just and right. You must remember that the white people themselves in a great many sections of Mississippi have only a few months' school in the year. You must remember also that we have a very large negro population in Mississippi, outnumbering the whites in fact, for whom the white people of Mississippi maintain schools. With the white people, the principal taxpayers and property owners, carrying the burden of the education of the large number of negroes that we have in Mississippi, we do for the Indians in those counties, I am satisfied, as much as the people can.

Mr. NORTON. These Indians are full citizens of Mississippi?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. They have the same rights as other citizens?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes; theoretically.

Mr. NORTON. What property they have is subject to taxation?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes. They own very little. Most of them, as a matter of fact, are croppers. A few of them own some very poor land, on which it would take three men to raise a row. [Laughter.]

Mr. NORTON. You have no compulsory education system in Mississippi?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. The children of these Indians are not compelled to go to school?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. As a matter of fact, they have a custom of the tribe which precludes them from attending school, have they not, or a custom which did obtain up to within the past few years, by which those attending school were subject to punishment by the band?

Mr. VENABLE. I never heard of that, sir. I do not think any such custom exists.

Mr. NORTON. There is no custom in opposition to attending school, as there is in Florida?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir; I never heard of it. And I am sure I would have heard of it if it existed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is new legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For continuing construction of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$25,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$9,000 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$2,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the chairman of the committee in regard to these irrigation systems. The irrigation system on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana is practically finished now, is it not?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. No; I think it is in process at the present time.

Mr. BORLAND. There is an appropriation of only \$25,000. That means that it is practically completed. What progress are they making toward using that irrigated land?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I understand that a great many of the Indians are taking it. Many of the laterals from the main ditch yet remain to be dug; and although the main ditches may be completed to take the water from the source of supply, it can not be used until the laterals are dug to carry the water from the main ditch and irrigate the land. That seems to be the main reason why more land is not taken up and used by the Indians.

Mr. BORLAND. What is the condition of the Blackfeet now; are we making an appropriation for their subsistence through the hard winter, as we did years ago?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. There is a general appropriation for subsistence and civilization of \$50,000, I believe.

Mr. BORLAND. My recollection has been that the Blackfeet every year have had a special appropriation to keep them from starving during the winter.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That is the amount here.

Mr. BORLAND. Is there any prospect that this irrigation will add to their means of self-support?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is stated by the agency that they are in much better condition than they were. Three or four years ago they were in a deplorable condition, but the committee has done everything it could to relieve their condition. If the gentleman from Missouri or anyone else can point out any means by which they can be relieved further, the committee is ready to take it up.

Mr. BORLAND. How much more is necessary to complete the Flathead irrigation system?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. There are about 120,000 acres of irrigable land, 73,000 of which is unallotted. A large part of the land is subject to irrigation. It is in the best stock-raising region, and if crops are to be raised in that country the land must be irrigated. They now raise some grass and fairly good crops of hay and potatoes and other farm products. The Indians now are in much better condition than they were a year ago.

Mr. BORLAND. How much more money is necessary to complete that irrigation project?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. A little more than \$4,000,000.

Mr. BORLAND. How many Indians are there there?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Several thousand.

Mr. EVANS. About 2,500.

Mr. BORLAND. How much has the project cost altogether?

Mr. EVANS. Six or seven million dollars. That includes the land. It is to be sold and is to be reimbursable. There are 10,000 white people there.

Mr. BORLAND. How many of the Indians are self-supporting?

Mr. EVANS. I should say 40 or 50 per cent.

Mr. BORLAND. What is the condition of the Fort Peck project and what is the total cost?

Mr. EVANS. I do not know.

Mr. BORLAND. Does the chairman of the committee know how much is the total cost?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Four million six hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. BORLAND. How many Indians are there there?

Mr. NORTON. Nineteen hundred and forty-three.

Mr. BORLAND. And it will cost about how much?

Mr. EVANS. About \$4,000,000.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The gentleman must not forget that this money is money that belongs to the Indians and we are administering it for them as our wards.

Mr. BORLAND. This is reimbursable out of a fund that does not now exist.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. They have a great estate, a very valuable property, and it is estimated that it will far more than pay the United States every dollar that it puts out. Every cent will be refunded.

Mr. BORLAND. Oh, I expect that eventually it will all be repaid.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Can the gentleman from Montana tell me how much is actually irrigated on the Fort Peck irrigation project?

Mr. EVANS. I can not tell the gentleman.

Mr. NORTON. Approximately.

Mr. EVANS. I can not say approximately.

Mr. NORTON. There are 152,000 acres in the project and there has been expended \$485,000.

Mr. EVANS. I have never been over the Fort Peck project, but I have been over the Flathead.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. We have spent a lot of money on these three irrigation projects in Montana—I think something like three and a half million dollars on the three of them. So far we have not irrigated much land. The report of last year did not indicate that any land was irrigated on either of the reservations.

Mr. NORTON. The report shows that 12,500 acres are under irrigation on the Fort Peck Reservation.

Mr. MONDELL. Not the report I have. This is the report of last year, the latest report that we have, House Document 177.

Mr. NORTON. How much was actually cultivated is not shown in any report.

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will refer to House Document 177, the report of last year on the cost of irrigation projects, page 14, he will find that under the head of "Blackfeet" there is no land given as being irrigated, white or Indian. Nor is there on the Fort Peck Reservation. The report of this year is not as yet published. I have been trying to get a copy of it, but it is not over from the Printing Office. I presume they have been able to irrigate some lands possibly on one or all of these reservations this year. I do not rise for the purpose of calling attention to this lack of progress in irrigation with the idea of suggesting that these lands can not or will not be irrigated. I have very grave doubts about the Blackfeet, about our ever irrigating very much land on that reservation; but as to the others, I think those reservations will ultimately be cultivated and irrigated.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Permit me to say that the Blackfeet Reservation project is wholly an Indian project. The other two are what we call white-men projects. On the Blackfeet Reservation there are at least 10,000 people, and almost 25,000 acres of land under cultivation.

Mr. MONDELL. I have no doubt that those lands will eventually be irrigated and that the project will eventually work out. That is my understanding of the project; that it has very good soil and plenty of water and a very fair climate. I am simply calling attention to these three projects and our large appropriations for them in order to furnish something of a foundation for a statement that I hope to make to the committee to-morrow relative to the very great needs of a reservation where they are actually irrigating the soil and raising crops. This bill carries an appropriation of \$50,000 for the continuation of the extension of the irrigation systems on the

Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. The committee gave all that the Indian Office asked. I did not appear before the committee asking more, because of the fact that the report which the committee in its bill of last year requested was not received by the House and printed until Saturday, so that we have not had the report before us, and I did not care to appear before the committee and ask for a larger appropriation for that work without having the report which the committee had called for. But to-morrow, when this item is reached or before it is reached, I want to appeal to the committee to increase that appropriation of \$50,000 to at least \$150,000 in order to carry on very greatly needed work on this reservation, where the land is being put under cultivation just as fast as it is being irrigated, and I hope that the committee will see its way clear to allow the sum I shall ask.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. The gentleman referred to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. We have received the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the report of the Secretary of War, and the various other reports of the various heads of the departments, but the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have not yet come in. We take up the Indian bill first. Those reports we have not had an opportunity to read. They ought to be before us when we take up the Indian bill, but I suppose that is one of the inscrutable ways of Providence. If there is a chance to get information, sweep away the chance!

The Clerk read as follows:

NEBRASKA.

SEC. 10. For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Neb., including pay of superintendent, \$68,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,500; for addition to hospital, \$2,500; for purchase and erection of steel water tank, \$2,400; in all, \$81,200.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 30, line 11, after the semicolon in line 11, insert the following: "for the purchase of 320 acres, more or less, of land, \$41,600."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on that.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois make the point of order?

Mr. MANN. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. I would like to discuss it for a moment, if you please.

Mr. MANN. I would be very glad to reserve the point of order, but the Chair asked me if I made it. I reserve the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois reserves the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, as a justification of this amendment I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that this school has the smallest land area of any Indian school, I think, in the United States. Not only that, but it has the finest herd of pure-bred dairy cows on any Indian reservation in the United States, and this herd ranks with the best herds in the United States off the Indian reservations. In fact, this Indian school has won prizes year after year in the big State fairs of Iowa and Nebraska upon the exhibits from this herd. This school has the best swine herd of any Indian school in the United States, pure bred, and it has the best pure-bred Percheron horses. In fact, this school farm, in my judgment, is as well managed a farm as there is in the whole West. This school is carried on with a per capita cost of something like, I think, \$152, which is very small in comparison to the cost of some other schools that run from \$200 to \$300 per capita. Not only that, but while these other schools have been spending their appropriations and have nothing practically to show for them, this school has expended its appropriations, has educated its children, has maintained the farm in splendid condition, and has to show for it a dairy herd that is worth somewhere from \$25,000 to \$35,000. The pure-bred horses and hogs run into thousands of dollars in value, all accumulated out of the profits of the management of this farm.

There is not an individual in this dairy herd that is worth less than \$250, from that up to \$750, perhaps \$1,000; in fact, some of the individuals are too good to sell, as no price has been placed upon them. This has all been done under the splendid management and efficient supervision of Supt. Sam Davis, the

best Indian superintendent, in my judgment, in this country. He has 320 acres of land on which to operate. That is not sufficient for the support and maintenance of the amount of stock that he has there now, and he can, with 320 additional acres lying next to this land, produce an abundant food supply for this herd and keep it intact and eventually reduce the cost of the maintenance of this school. In fact, it is now below the cost of any other school, I think, in the United States and on the smallest acreage of any school in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I would like a few minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. The price of this land is nominal. It is located right on the edge of a little village of a thousand people, I should say, and it is rated, I believe, at \$130 an acre. This land undoubtedly will continue to rise in price and would ultimately show a great profit to the Government on the investment should this land be purchased. I could not conceive of an investment of this character losing the Government money. It is not like the appropriations that are made for expenses, because this is an investment in property that will constantly enhance in value as the community increases in population. I believe that it would be the wisest sort of expenditure for the Government to encourage this splendid school in the effort that it is making toward self-support. I do not think that anyone could possibly criticize the policy of purchasing this land, in view of the needs of the school and the fact that it will constantly decrease the expenditure for support. I often visit this institution and look over these splendid herds that are there, and I feel that such work as this ought to be appreciated by Congress in view of the slipshod manner that characterized much of Government expenditures. These herds supply the demands of many of the Indian schools of the country for pure-bred stock, and will continue to do so in a larger degree as these herds multiply. This work ought to be encouraged in a manner that would increase its usefulness to the Government. I think that it is a splendid example to set before the country to have at least one Indian school in the United States that shows a good reason for its existence, and this school certainly does. It is situated in the midst of four Indian reservations. It is splendidly equipped to give industrial training to these pupils, but the need of these 320 acres of land is apparent to any one who will look at the situation, and I hope that this committee will be able ultimately to add this land to the school farm.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 31, after line 20, insert the following, "for construction work on the Indian highway, extending from Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex., on the Navajo Reservation, \$15,000; said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That such sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times and places as he may deem proper, and in the employment of Indian labor as far as possible for the construction of said highway."

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, what I want to say is this. I would suggest to the gentleman from Colorado I think that his amendment should read "for continuing" work on this road. As I recall I think we appropriated in one or two appropriation bills for this particular road if this is the road the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is the road.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Then this should be for "continuing."

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I will ask to modify that language by substituting the word "continuing."

Mr. CAMPBELL. If that is true, of course, it is not subject to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will be permitted to modify his amendment. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this matter came up before when this bill was under consideration, on the 4th of February, in the last Indian appropriation bill. At that time I presented to the House a very elaborate report from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon this item and the desirability of building this road. This Indian highway extends 100 miles through the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. The amount the Interior Department estimated and reported necessary to complete it was \$54,253.25, and they recommended that we appropriate \$15,000 a year until the road was built. The Navajo Indians are a very wealthy tribe of Indians in a way. That is, they have a reservation of about 9,000,000 acres, and a large part of it contains coal that is very valuable, and a large part of it will be either farming land or good pasture land. They have, I think, something like 100,000 sheep that are very valuable, and the Indians are in good condition. They are fairly good workers and have done considerable work on that reservation, and both the Indians and the white people want this road built. It furnishes a very necessary outlet for the interior portion of the reservation that is very important for its development. I will frankly say that a large part of La Plata and Montezuma Counties in Colorado are also interested in the construction of this road. It will open up, furnish an outlet, and develop a large territory of country, and especially the entire San Juan Valley. I explained the importance of this road quite fully at the time I offered this same amendment to this same bill last February, and my remarks and the reports presented at that time appear at pages 2147 and 2148 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 4, 1916.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Is this supposed to be an automobile road?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. They will hope to make it a good road that they can use auto trucks on and haul all sorts of freight over.

Mr. MANN. I am not talking about hauling freight. Is it supposed to be an automobile road for the benefit of touring automobiles?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Its primary purpose, I will say to the gentleman—

Mr. MANN. The gentleman hesitates.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I do not hesitate at all. It can not be an automobile road in that country until it is made a good highway.

Mr. MANN. I understand that this is for the purpose of building a good highway. I want to know if this is an automobile road, and if that is the purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My purpose is to have constructed as good a highway as I possibly can for use by everybody and all kinds of vehicles and all kinds of people, and I hope it will be a good automobile road for all these people.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes, sir.

Mr. BORLAND. Do I understand the Government has already commenced the construction of this road?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. Is this appropriation asked for in the gentleman's amendment a continuation of public work in the course of construction?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. What point is there to it? Does the gentleman discuss the point of order?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do not understand that it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. BORLAND. The point of order has been reserved. What point of order can there be to it?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do not think my amendment is subject to a point of order because the construction of this road was recommended and authorized in the last Indian appropriation bill and the first appropriation of \$15,000 was made and has been expended on the work, and I am now asking for \$15,000 more to continue that work of construction. But aside from the technical objection to it, I want to present the amendment upon its merits. I may say the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. STEPHENS] made a similar point of order against this amendment in the last bill and then kindly withdrew it afterwards, as the RECORD shows, because the committee at that time believed it was a worthy improvement and that this road ought to be built through that Indian reservation, and I hope the gentleman will again withdraw his point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. When this project appeared before the House was there any statement as to the amount it would cost to build this road?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, yes; I have it here.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will you please read it?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly, if you will permit me. I have a statement here signed by the Secretary of the Interior, which is inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 4, 1916.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Was it recommended by the department?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Very strongly.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. There is nothing allowed in the bill except \$15,000.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. He recommends we allow \$15,000 each year until it is completed. It appropriates \$15,000. And I am asking to have that same continuing appropriation for this ensuing year, of \$15,000. I have used the identical language that was approved in the last bill.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman permit me to read that language?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Surely.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It says:

For construction work on the Indian highway extending from the Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex., on the Navajo Reservation, \$15,000, said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That such sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in such manner and at such times and places as he may deem proper, and in the employment of Indian labor as far as possible for the construction of said highway.

There is nothing said about a subsequent appropriation of money, or that this road shall cost \$45,000 or \$50,000 or \$75,000. It is only an appropriation to complete the road, but if they put in this word "construction" we have nothing to recommend to the House. We will have to have a separate appropriation. Therefore it is certainly subject to the point of order that I raised.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman permit me to read the latter portion of the report on this measure?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The report reads as follows:

JANUARY 28, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. STEPHENS: Referring to your letter of January 14, requesting a report on H. R. 24, appropriating \$15,000 for the construction of a wagon road on the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico, I wish to give you a statement of the facts which demand attention in considering this bill.

The valley drained by the San Juan River lies partly in New Mexico and partly in Colorado. It is a fertile valley, with an abundance of water, and several thousand acres of land are under irrigation. Excellent crops are produced, but there is only one railroad entering the valley, and this has to cross the high mountains north and east of Durango, Colo. Freight rates are unusually high, and the inhabitants of the valley suffer from the inaccessibility of good markets. The Navajo Reservation in New Mexico forms the southern part of the valley, and as there is a railroad running through the towns located just south of the reservation in New Mexico, this vast stretch of Indian country acts as a barrier between the rest of the valley and these railroad towns.

Gallup is the most accessible railroad station south of the reservation, being located on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, while Farmington, near the center of the valley, is the terminal of the railroad entering the valley from Colorado. At the present time, to ship by rail from Farmington to Gallup, a distance of a little more than a hundred miles in an air line, the supplies must pass over a long circuitous route of some 600 miles via Albuquerque, N. Mex. It now requires about four days for mail to go from Shiprock, the agency for the San Juan jurisdiction, about 35 miles from Farmington, to Gallup by rail. From this it can be seen that the shipment of products from the valley by rail is made under most unsatisfactory conditions.

A large amount of traffic goes to Gallup at the present time from the valley by way of an overland route, running from Farmington to Shiprock and thence to Gallup. The route has been maintained for years by Indian labor, and it is in such shape that automobiles can make the trip during certain parts of the year. However, the summer rains in this region are torrential in character, and there are times when the arroyos run bank full, often carrying as high as 10 feet depth of water. After such rains large ditches are washed and travel is exceedingly difficult for any kind of vehicle. Water stands on the roads, and the surface is so rutted as to be impassable for long periods. When automobiles can travel on the road the trip from Shiprock to Gallup can be made in from 10 to 12 hours, while teams can make the trip in from 2 to 2½ days.

On the section of the road under the jurisdiction of the San Juan School, from Shiprock south to the Navajo jurisdiction, work has been done and the condition so improved that it is not believed advisable to make the large expenditure necessary to provide a permanent, first-class road. The route under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Agency, commencing at a point where the road enters the southern boundary of the reservation and running in a northerly direction to the San Juan jurisdiction, must be improved, however, before the route from Farmington to Gallup will be open at all times to all kinds of traffic.

There has been a great deal of agitation for good roads throughout this section. The people of San Juan County and southern Colorado are building good roads from Durango and farther north to the reservation line, while McKinley County is constructing a good road from the southern reservation line on to Gallup. The people of the valley are very desirous of having established a good, permanent highway which will permit the operation of automobile mail service between Farmington and Gallup by way of Shiprock, across the Navajo Reservation for a distance of about 100 miles, which will give an outlet for the sale of fruit and other products and connect the San Juan Valley with the main

line of the Santa Fe system at Gallup. It is believed that the improvement of the stretch of road under the Navajo jurisdiction and the other improvements by the counties will permit the operation of seven-hour mail service between Gallup and Farmington. The Navajo population in the valley is considerable, which means that a large amount of Indian freight goes over the road annually, the Indians doing the freighting for the different traders on the reservation, and the Indians will share with the other inhabitants of the valley in the benefits to be derived from such an outlet.

The white people all request that the Government do its share by making the road passable across the reservation. No great amount of funds have been available, and maintenance work on the route now used is all that has been done. An engineer recently made a survey of the bad stretch of road, approximately 40 miles in length, and estimated that \$54,253.25 would be needed to establish a first-class road. The Indians are unable to repair the road and there is no prospect of obtaining funds for the work unless an appropriation is made by Congress.

I believe that in a situation of this sort the Government should not let the Indian country prove a drawback to the other part of the San Juan Valley and a bar to the progress of the whole valley. I therefore recommend that the bill receive favorable consideration and that approximately \$15,000 be appropriated for expenditure each year until the amount estimated has been appropriated and the project completed. The report of the engineer is inclosed for the information of your committee, and return after its purpose has been served.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN H. STEPHENS,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is it not a fact that that is the request of the Secretary of the Interior, made through the Indian Department, and that Congress never acceded to that?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Congress adopted that recommendation and made the first \$15,000 appropriation for work during the past summer, and that work has been done and the road is partially constructed.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will insert a part of the remainder of the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 18, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. TAYLOR: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 9, 1915, submitting a resolution adopted at a meeting held by the farmers of Montezuma County, Colo., at which it was urged that action be taken to agitate the construction of roads across the Navajo and Ute Indian Reservations to Gallup, N. Mex.

Good roads are recognized to be an important factor in the industrial progress of the Indians, and the office has had under consideration the improvement of conditions on the Navajo Reservation and the construction of a road entirely across the reservation from Gallup to Farmington by way of Shiprock. The superintendents of the various agencies having jurisdiction over the reservation have filed reports and plans giving an estimate of the cost of the work and showing that the proposed improvements would result in materially benefiting the Indians.

Owing to the depleted condition of funds applicable for the work, it has been impossible to take any direct action, and it appears that unless a special appropriation is made for the purpose the office would be unable to undertake any extensive work at this time.

The resolution submitted by you has been placed on file and will be given consideration in connection with the other papers in the case at any time funds become available.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 11, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. TAYLOR: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 2, 1915, with further regard to the construction of roads across the Navajo and Ute Indian Reservations.

Since the reports were made by the superintendents of the various agencies having jurisdiction over the reservations, the superintendent of the San Juan Agency has been able to improve road conditions under his jurisdiction. Various road organizations and other bodies adjacent to the reservation have just recently presented resolutions regarding the improvement of the remainder of the route across the reservation toward Gallup. There are not yet funds available for extensive improvements, but with the view of doing everything possible to better the present conditions, an engineer has been detailed to make an investigation to ascertain the cost of necessary roads and bridges.

The investigation has not yet been completed. As soon as possible you will be advised of the information obtained and furnished with copies of the reports desired, as well as a draft of legislation in the event an appropriation seems advisable.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
Glenwood Springs, Colo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 13, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. TAYLOR: I am returning herewith the copies of correspondence which were left in the office some time ago, with a copy of H. R. 24, providing for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the construction of a wagon road on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico.

This is only one of many proposed road and bridge projects in northwestern New Mexico for which appeals have been made for Government funds. There has been agitated the proposition of constructing a bridge across the San Juan River near Farmington, N. Mex., at a cost of approximately \$20,000. Efforts have also been made to provide for the construction of a highway across the Jemez and Zia pueblos; also for the construction of a bridge across the Jemez River at a site within the Zia pueblo. I doubt the wisdom of pushing all these projects, and think it most advisable to decide which is the most urgent and then make concerted efforts to obtain an appropriation for the one.

The reports obtained on the San Juan River Bridge are somewhat conflicting in that there is a difference of opinion regarding the proper proportion of the cost which should be borne by the Indians. The data obtained regarding the Jemez River Bridge and the road across the Zia and Jemez pueblos is not definite enough to justify the making of a recommendation without further investigation.

As a survey has been made, data prepared, and all preliminary details arranged in the case of the Shiprock-Gallup Road, I feel that that project should receive preference.

Very truly, yours,

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

Hon. E. T. TAYLOR,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 15, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. TAYLOR: Referring again to your letter regarding the improvement of a road across the Navajo Reservation on a line between Shiprock and Gallup, N. Mex., you are informed that the investigation referred to in office letter of September 11, 1915, has now been completed by an engineer of the Indian Irrigation Service. According to a survey made and an estimate prepared by him, it will require between \$50,000 and \$55,000 to construct a permanent highway over that part of the course that is yet unimproved. These figures far exceed superficial estimates of \$20,000 or thereabouts heretofore made for the work. This may be accounted for by considering that all former estimates were not based on surveys but rather on observations taken while traveling over the country, which, though very smooth apparently, is in reality more or less broken by swales, to cross which it will be necessary to raise the roadbed for drainage.

The superintendent of the Navajo Agency suggests that a certain sum be set aside each year, in case the road is built, in order that the project may be completed within two or three years. Under this arrangement an appropriation of about \$15,000 should be made annually.

The various organizations which took up the matter with this office have been advised that on account of the fact that the estimate for the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917 has been completed all that can be done by this office is to keep the matter on file for consideration when preparing the estimate for the Indian bill for 1918. They have also been advised that if the commercial clubs and other organizations interested in the improvement of the road because of the benefit to be derived by tourists and white residents of the State shall see fit to urge legislation for this project this office will be glad to make such report thereon as conditions appear to justify and also furnish all the information and data at its command.

As suggested by you, there are inclosed copies of the reports made on this subject by the superintendents of the San Juan and Navajo Agencies, also a draft of legislation for your use in the event you see fit to introduce a bill providing for an appropriation.

Very truly, yours,

E. B. MERITT,
Assistant Commissioner.

Hon. E. T. TAYLOR,
House of Representatives.

I presented this report of the Interior Department and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I presented them to the committee and to this House when this bill was up last February, and the House accepted the view of the Interior Department and appropriated \$15,000. That is all we asked. Now, I supposed, of course, that the Interior Department having recommended that that road be built and the House and this committee having approved of it and made the money reimbursable and the Indians being in favor of it, the committee would again allow the same amount in this bill when they drafted the bill.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Let me ask the gentleman if the department this year estimated for the continuation of it?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I do not think so. I supposed they having gone over the matter fully and made elaborate investigation of it that no further consideration or estimation was necessary at this time.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The gentleman knows, of course, that every year the Treasury presents estimates to each of the appropriating committees by whom the bills are made up. Now, the estimates this year did not carry any item for the continuation of this road.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think that is correct.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I will say frankly to the gentleman that I agreed with him about the matter last year, but this year we found the bill without any estimate for the road

in it, and therefore we did not feel justified in inserting any amount in the bill for the road.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will say, if the gentleman will permit me, that I was out home in Colorado in the campaign when this estimate was made up. I was not here, and I never had any opportunity of appearing before the Indian Committee or the Indian Bureau, and I never thought it was necessary to either go before the bureau or before your committee.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I am not trying to attribute any failure to the gentleman from Colorado for not making this estimate, but I want to say that when we put an item in the bill we have not only before us the estimate but a justification from the bureau that presents it. In this case we had no estimate and we had no justification for the item, and therefore it did not go into the bill. To this day we have not any justification for it from any administrative officer of the Government. We have only what the gentleman from Colorado has so ably said.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I supposed that when they had made an estimate and had two or three engineers go down into that country and survey this route and make an estimate down to as close as 25 cents as to what it would cost, and had filed that here, and the Secretary of the Interior had made to this House and to the chairman of the committee and to the committee this very strong and favorable report, it was not necessary to have an estimate every year on the same measure.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. It is necessary.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I did not realize that they had to go over it and estimate it all over again. I supposed it was a settled project.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The gentleman is familiar with the procedure of the House and knows that every year the Treasury Department sends to the Speaker of the House the estimates of the matters that are to go into the bill. Repeating what I have just said, when we have those estimates before us in the proper way we can make the proper justification for the items, but not having that estimate the committee was completely in the dark. Therefore we did not feel warranted in putting the item in the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Of course I realize that the committee acted within the rule and practice, but at the same time I feel that, having gone over this matter fully, and having approved that project before, and started the work and having done one-third of it, we ought to proceed with it.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a ruling.

Mr. BORLAND. I would like to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I insist, Mr. Chairman, upon the point of order being ruled upon at the present time.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the point of order that the gentleman from Texas makes?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. That it is new legislation and not authorized by law. Fifteen thousand dollars was authorized last year. As we have shown you, whether or not that has been expended, there is no authorization for it this year in the law.

Mr. BORLAND. I want to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I agreed to move that the committee rise before 5 o'clock.

Mr. MANN. It was my reservation of the point of order. I am willing to submit the question to the House at this time.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, as offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], provides for the continuing of the work on this Indian highway, and it appears from the estimate that was submitted two years ago—there was an estimate for about \$65,000 and a recommendation of \$15,000 for construction—that one such appropriation has been made of \$15,000. It does not make any difference whether or not the appropriation that was made of \$15,000 showed on its face that it was the beginning of construction; but whether or not it was supposed at that time to be the complete amount for construction, the real question before the Chair is whether this appropriation is in fact a continuation of that work, because it might turn out that the original estimate was only \$15,000.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, in order to save time I will withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GARNER, Chairman of the Committee of

the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 18453) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 18542) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report (H. Rept. 1209), ordered to be printed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves all points of order.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the adverse report on the bill (H. R. 16153) for the relief of Denny Costello be withdrawn from the files of the House, and that the bill be rereferred to the Committee on Claims. I will say in explanation of that that since this report was filed other evidence has been filed with the committee, and they desire to reconsider the claim.

Mr. MANN. Have the committee been consulted about this?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Who made the report?

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RUSSELL] made the report.

Mr. MANN. What is the claim?

Mr. BORLAND. It is a claim for reimbursement of the amount paid by a bondsman, who afterwards apprehended the criminal and returned him to justice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] asks unanimous consent to withdraw from the files of the House the adverse report on House bill 16153—

Mr. MANN. The only thing to do is to ask that the bill be recommitted. There is no withdrawal of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that House bill 16153 be rereferred to the Committee on Claims. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House bill 17845, to provide for the testing of the underground water supply in Lincoln County, Colo., which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. This is at the request of the Committee on Irrigation.

Mr. MANN. What does the bill propose, to make an appropriation?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to discharging the Committee on Irrigation from the further consideration of House bill 17845, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Appropriations?

There was no objection.

PENSIONS.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider in the House as in Committee of the Whole the bill (H. R. 18181) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the pension bill (H. R. 18181) be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, do we understand that there will be no further business to-day after this bill is disposed of?

Mr. KITCHIN. No other business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of William Blackstone, late of Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Shrewsbury, late of Company I, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Leeson, late of Company D, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel J. Clark, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram P. Lanphere, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David I. Hawk, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Twenty-eighth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William P. R. Estes, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Van Dusen, late of Company H, Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Hagan, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Hammond, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Hart, late of Company D, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Powers, late of Company A, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Lenz, widow of Max Lenz, late of Companies F and E, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel E. Peare, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah Swails, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi Head, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Turner, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Palmer, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clinton Miller, late of Company H, Ninth West Virginia Infantry, and Company H, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Oller, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wharton, late of Company K, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy M. S. Piercy, widow of Samuel Piercy, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Gillum, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia E. Kimball, widow of Daniel B. Kimball, late of Company D, Second Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alfred J. Thomas, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Pack, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melvin P. Long, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Wilson, widow of William Wilson, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martin Kohn, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horace L. Brown, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Coppock, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Sepin, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Price, late of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen N. Burdall, late of Company D, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Snoderly, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of LeGrand Comstock, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pleasant Rose, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph N. Elmer, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Infantry and Unassigned Detachment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Carpenter, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Walker, late of Company B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Gibbons, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Davis, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Smith, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Wilson, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mason H. Marietta, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo Judd, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Botner, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eli McK. Trego, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Hartless, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theodore R. Stearns, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan Lawson, late of Companies E and A, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George F. Derr, late of Company C, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Andrews, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and Company H, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Hampton, late of Company K, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald Caldwell, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin A. Crouse, late of Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James S. Carlton, late of Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ransom W. Dwyer, late of Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louis B. Lomax, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Horrad, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Boehmlier, late of Company A, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Kelley, late of Company H, Two hundred and eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Parker, late quartermaster, U. S. S. *Passaic*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis Selsing, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Gaylord, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Prather, late of Company E, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Cason, late of Company A, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Ortell, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank H. Hungerford, late of Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Stewart, late first-class boy, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Zachariah Jackson, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew D. Seely, late of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, and Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David W. Anderson, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley McC. Williams, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Waters, late of Company E, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wallace B. Phillips, late of Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. McKinley, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Hutchings, widow of Simon Hutchings, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas M. McQuillan, late of Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Lambert, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Rafter, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Ellis, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aaron Spotts, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Blackwell, late of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carroll C. M. Frame, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Jordan, late a coal heaver, U. S. S. *Juka*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Ammons, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Knight, late of Company G, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nimrod Pratt, late of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Keener, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen A. Childers, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. McKee, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Deegan, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Cotrell, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Steele, helpless and dependent child of Mason A. Steele, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Theodore B. Norris, late of Company F, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Summers, late a second-class fireman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis A. Clemons, late of Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leroy Litchfield, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Blessing, late of Company F, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Walton, late of Third Battery Indiana Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James O'Connell, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Hatton, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles J. Smith, helpless and dependent child of Harrison Smith, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Richard C. Martin, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, afterwards Sixteenth Regiment

Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christian B. Old, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas M. Lamons, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hutson, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Schwoebel, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Young, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christina Leibecke, widow of Charles Leibecke, late of Company A, Forty-fifth and Fifty-eighth Regiments New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ferdinand Opperman, late of Company K, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Knapp, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert L. Hutchison, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Boggs, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan W. Maddox, late of Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Serelda Pargin, widow of David Pargin, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Benjamin F. Scott, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Walter J. Collins, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Volkmann, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Sweet, dependent mother of Marcus W. Sweet, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George N. Shepherd, late of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and landsman, U. S. S. *Genesee*, *Winnebago*, and *W. O. Anderson*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Spencer Phillips, late of Company E, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezra A. Bristol, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Billings, late unassigned, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson W. Haskell, late of Company D, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Brown, widow of John Brown, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Blose, late of Company A, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carlos E. Scales, late of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Elliott, late of Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wyatt L. Starrett, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathias Seaborn, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Dayton, alias William H. Stewart, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Skeen, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Shreeve, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Bowley, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred H. Bash, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George R. Rosenbrook, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry H. Stevens, late of Company K, One hundred and first and Fifty-eighth Regiments Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward B. Badger, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Cottman, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elisha Woodruff, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Crites, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael J. Newman, alias Michael Johnson, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Divine, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Williams, late of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Laura E. Smith, widow of Theodore C. Smith, late of Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James M. Eaton, late of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Early, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David P. Green, late of Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willis O. Shaw, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wanton G. Moon, late of Company C, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Parker T. Gibbs, late of Company G, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles F. M. Morgan, late of Company B, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus T. Bowman, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Klersted, late of Company G, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel C. Walden, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Cooper, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Smith, late of Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Rushing, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Parke, late of Company H, Ninety-ninth Regiment, and Company H, Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Weaver, late of Company A, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, and Company H, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Vasteen, late of Company G, First New York Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Newkirk, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Valentine B. Farquhar, late of Company B, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel S. Frankfather, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Flesher, late of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander French, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Plympton J. Liles, late of Company K, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marshall McFarland, late of Company B, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip A. Kantz, late of Company G, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David R. Groves, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel L. Kennedy, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Godschall, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert W. Ross, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander S. Nobles, late of Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leonard Waller, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oscar Blunt, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Infantry, and Battery G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Lambert, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Denison, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Loney, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frances McGee, widow of Jonas McGee, late of Company F, One hundred and first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Pool, late of Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herschel C. Young, late of Sixth and Fifteenth Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William McDonald, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wood Browning, Jr., late of Company B, One hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Dumphy, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert W. Johnson, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James P. Aney, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew W. McCornack, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Green Williams, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Muir, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Lane, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac H. Dewey, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry W. Gilbert, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-fourth New York Infantry, and artificer, Company A, First Regiment New York Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marion Ashton, late of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Wheeler, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob H. Wolf, late of Company B, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Miles Beckwith, now known as Miles Turner, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Towner, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Shurtleff, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Sennard, late of Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thompson S. Lozaw, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Lozaw, late of Company D, Fourth Independent Battery New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nathan Baker, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Wells, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Givens, late of Company C, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthias Gates, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph L. Reel, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Brown, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Sprouse, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Gerrold, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Wigger, late of Company K, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver W. Moore, late of Company K, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Marsh, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Otis Hull, late of Company D, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Thomas, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emanuel L. Price, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of S. Augustus Elliott, late of Company A, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and Company A, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Gifford, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William G. Jackson, late of Companies I and G, Tenth Regiment Missouri Infantry, and Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James P. Reynolds, late of Company H, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James O. Whorl, late a second-class fireman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calice Boudreau, late of Company G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oscar D. Culver, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Regiments New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram S. Woods, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Florence Ada Stoddard, helpless and demented daughter of Freeman Stoddard, late of Company K, Eighteenth and Ninth Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Marvin W. Bennett, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas Scholl, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Wolvin, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Doctor W. Epps, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jefferson R. McKalg, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Z. Rogers, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert M. Gottwalt, late of Company E, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Russell, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Mayer, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Blackhurst, alias William Henry, late of Company B, First Regiment New York Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Wolfe, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Pitts, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac L. Ferris, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Opydyke, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry D. Sumner, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Mix, late of Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Escue, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elliott F. Wise, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Kilmer, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Israel Marshall, late of Company D, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Chalmers, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles B. Kunstler, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Lott, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marquis D. Usher, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Whitfield H. Lance, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben Kinder, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel B. Morris, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert M. Glasgow, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hummel, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James J. Short, late of Company H, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David S. Griffith, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac W. Nutting, late of First Battery Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson B. Miller, late of Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert B. Thomas, late boatswain's mate, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Parker, late of Companies D and F, Thirty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Jacobs, late of Company A, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John K. Miller, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Eaton, widow of Russell G. Eaton, late of Company G, Fiftyth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harvey Sallade, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John I. Throckmorton, late of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edgar W. Rose, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Friederika Serini, widow of Philip J. Serini, late of Company M, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Calvin Curler, late of Company H, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Bigelow, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Grosvenor, late of Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of E. McLean B. Scott (insane), late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William S. Jackson, late of Company B, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Burge, late of Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dick Ransom, late of Cooley's Mercantile Battery, Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Robinson Davis, alias John Robinson, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher C. Watkins, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Rine, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard A. Woodall, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Power, widow of John Power, late of Company B, One hundred and second Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Tyler W. Parker, late of Company A, First Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Foutch, late of Company G, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Miron Harper, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Calnan, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William G. Beckley, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin H. Monk, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Almon G. Cooley, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Scott Moore, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edgar Brown, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hodge, late of Company K, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lawrence O'Toole, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Dennis, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ira McLaughlin, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gilbert O. Hoffman, late of Company K, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert E. Ewing, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Young, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ignatius Boff, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julius A. Keeler, late of Company D, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Weingand, late of Eighth Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, and Company F, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Clay, late of First Battery, Arkansas Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Haines, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Byron See, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, and Company B, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Figley, late of Company G, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Parker, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marcus F. Nesmith, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Logan, late of Company D, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Ort, late of Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald McGinnis, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, Company E, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, Company I, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, Company A, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Poston, late of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James S. Barber, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Company M, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Darrah, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aquila Huff, late of Company G, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth C. Wallace, alleged widow of James H. Wallace, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and Troop D, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Isaac Newman, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Beaver, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda D. Wymore, helpless and dependent child of Samuel H. Wymore, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 873. William Blackstone.	H. R. 8709. George Summers.
H. R. 858. John R. Shrewsbury.	H. R. 8726. Lewis A. Clemons.
H. R. 1351. Robert Leeson.	H. R. 8727. Leroy Litchfield.
H. R. 1423. Samuel J. Clark.	H. R. 8744. John H. Blessing.
H. R. 1426. Hiram Lanphere.	H. R. 8755. Henry Walton.
H. R. 1463. David I. Hawk.	H. R. 8967. James O'Connell.
H. R. 1507. William P. R. Estes.	H. R. 8968. George W. Hatton.
H. R. 1723. Richard Van Dusen.	H. R. 9102. Charles J. Smith.
H. R. 1821. John A. Hagan.	H. R. 9105. Richard C. Martin.
H. R. 1822. John M. Hammond.	H. R. 9151. Christian B. Old.
H. R. 1823. Henry Hart.	H. R. 9196. Thomas M. Lamons.
H. R. 1859. Henry C. Powers.	H. R. 9275. James Hutson.
H. R. 1864. Mary Lenz.	H. R. 9305. John Schwoebel.
H. R. 1891. Nathaniel E. Pearce.	H. R. 9381. Thomas Young.
H. R. 2008. Josiah Swalls.	H. R. 9584. Christiana Lebecke.
H. R. 2014. Levi Head.	H. R. 9631. Ferdinand Opperman.
H. R. 2016. Francis M. Turner.	H. R. 9648. George Knapp.
H. R. 2354. Francis Palmer.	H. R. 9724. Robert L. Hutchison.
H. R. 2699. Clinton Miller.	H. R. 9733. John A. Boggs.
H. R. 2707. Andrew J. Oller.	H. R. 9782. Jonathan W. Maddox.
H. R. 2797. John Wharton.	H. R. 9792. Serelda Pargin.
H. R. 2851. Nancy M. S. Piercy.	H. R. 9887. Benjamin F. Scott.
H. R. 2893. John W. Gillum.	H. R. 10006. Walter J. Collins.
H. R. 3214. Cornelia E. Kimball.	H. R. 10059. Frederick Volkmann.
H. R. 3332. Alfred J. Thomas.	H. R. 10202. Hannah Sweet.
H. R. 3335. James H. Pack.	H. R. 10216. George N. Shepherd.
H. R. 3340. Melvin P. Long.	H. R. 10453. Spencer Phillips.
H. R. 3814. Margaret Wilson.	H. R. 10471. Ezra A. Bristol.
H. R. 3824. Martin Kohn.	H. R. 10597. Samuel Billings.
H. R. 3893. Horace L. Brown.	H. R. 10612. Nelson W. Haskell.
H. R. 3986. Jacob Coppock.	H. R. 10795. Margaret Brown.
H. R. 3981. John Sepin.	H. R. 10816. John Blose.
H. R. 4004. Alexander Price.	H. R. 10949. Carlos E. Scales.
H. R. 4065. Stephen N. Burdell.	H. R. 10956. Thomas W. Elliott.
H. R. 4081. William H. Snoderly.	H. R. 11018. Wyatt L. Starrett.
H. R. 4498. Le Grand Comstock.	H. R. 11042. Mathias Seaborn.
H. R. 4501. Amanda Dwyre.	H. R. 11050. William H. Dayton.
H. R. 4552. Pleasant Rose.	H. R. 11182. Stephen Skeen.
H. R. 4563. Joseph N. Elmer.	H. R. 11224. Charles H. Shreeve.
H. R. 4607. William L. Carpenter.	H. R. 11363. James Bowley.
H. R. 4625. Joseph Walker.	H. R. 11433. Alfred H. Bash.
H. R. 4916. James M. Gibbons.	H. R. 11525. George R. Rosenbrook.
H. R. 4984. John Davis.	H. R. 11560. Henry H. Stevens.
H. R. 4986. Frederick Smith.	H. R. 11639. Edward B. Badger.
H. R. 5157. Alexander Wilson.	H. R. 11640. James Cottman.
H. R. 5165. Mason H. Marietta.	H. R. 11681. Elisha Woodruff.
H. R. 5232. Alonzo Judd.	H. R. 11743. Joseph Crites.
H. R. 5331. Benjamin Botner.	H. R. 11803. Michael J. Newman.
H. R. 5347. Eli McK. Trego.	H. R. 11813. James M. Divine.
H. R. 5392. Thomas Hartless.	H. R. 11837. George W. Williams.
H. R. 5407. Theodore R. Stearns.	H. R. 11839. Laura E. Smith.
H. R. 5525. Nathan Lawson.	H. R. 11845. James M. Eaton.
H. R. 5553. George F. Derr.	H. R. 11848. John S. Early.
H. R. 5556. John L. Andrews.	H. R. 11899. David P. Green.
H. R. 5557. William H. Hampton.	H. R. 11917. Willis O. Shaw.
H. R. 5583. Archibald Caldwell.	H. R. 11998. Wanton G. Moon.
H. R. 5696. Benjamin A. Crouse.	H. R. 12024. Parker T. Gibbs.
H. R. 5731. James S. Carlton.	H. R. 12084. Charles F. M. Morgan.
H. R. 5958. Ransom W. Dwyer.	H. R. 12162. Cyrus T. Bowman.
H. R. 6152. Louis B. Lomax.	H. R. 12167. John J. Klersted.
H. R. 6272. William M. Horrad.	H. R. 12168. Samuel C. Walden.
H. R. 6384. Edward Boehmler.	H. R. 12245. George W. Cooper.
H. R. 6710. David Kelley.	H. R. 12310. George Smith.
H. R. 6947. Thomas J. Parker.	H. R. 12469. John H. Rushing.
H. R. 6971. Lewis Selsing.	H. R. 12502. William R. Parke.
H. R. 6972. Henry Gaylor.	H. R. 12507. William H. Weaver.
H. R. 6990. John H. Prather.	H. R. 12519. Henry Vasteen.
H. R. 7042. John B. Cason.	H. R. 12597. James Newkirk.
H. R. 7053. Jacob Ortell.	H. R. 12722. Valentine B. Farquhar.
H. R. 7089. Frank H. Hungerford.	H. R. 12757. Samuel S. Frankfather.
H. R. 7093. George W. Stewart.	H. R. 12850. William M. Flesher.
H. R. 7208. Zachariah Jackson.	H. R. 12913. Alexander French.
H. R. 7218. David W. Seely.	H. R. 12972. Plympton J. Liles.
H. R. 7231. David W. Anderson.	H. R. 12979. Marshall McFarland.
H. R. 7386. Wesley McC. Williams.	H. R. 12983. Philip A. Kantz.
H. R. 7408. James Waters.	H. R. 12989. David R. Groves.
H. R. 7438. Wallace B. Phillips.	H. R. 13021. Samuel L. Kennedy.
H. R. 7461. William M. McKinley.	H. R. 13041. Samuel Godschall.
H. R. 7604. Nancy Hutchings.	H. R. 13131. Robert W. Ross.
H. R. 7859. Thomas M. McQuillan.	H. R. 13203. Alexander S. Nobles.
H. R. 7888. Adam Lambert.	H. R. 13301. Leonard Waller.
H. R. 7992. Michael Rafter.	H. R. 13024. Oscar Blunt.
H. R. 8112. John H. Ellis.	H. R. 13357. Isaac Lambert.
H. R. 8150. Aaron Spotts.	H. R. 13378. George W. Denison.
H. R. 8162. John A. Blackwell.	H. R. 13382. Charles L. Loney.
H. R. 8215. Carroll C. M. Frame.	H. R. 13507. Frances McGee.
H. R. 8250. Martin Jordan.	H. R. 13607. George Pool.
H. R. 8255. Benjamin Ammons.	H. R. 13655. Harschel C. Young.
H. R. 8385. William J. Knight.	H. R. 13659. William McDonald.
H. R. 8406. Nimrod Pratt.	H. R. 13694. Wood Browning, jr.
H. R. 8444. Joseph Keener.	H. R. 13736. Thomas Dumphy.
H. R. 8450. Stephen A. Childers.	H. R. 13738. Robert W. Johnson.
H. R. 8505. Thomas J. McKee.	H. R. 13756. James P. Aney.
H. R. 8568. Thomas Deegan.	H. R. 13761. Andrew W. McCornack.
H. R. 8599. Francis M. Cottrell.	H. R. 13893. Green Williams.
H. R. 8634. Catherine Steele.	H. R. 13933. James H. Muir.
H. R. 8708. Theodore B. Norris.	H. R. 13944. William Lane.
	H. R. 13954. Isaac H. Dewey.
	H. R. 13958. Henry W. Gilbert.

H. R. 13959. John I. Throckmorton.
 H. R. 13974. Marion Ashton.
 H. R. 14011. James Wheeler.
 H. R. 14047. Jacob H. Wolf.
 H. R. 14108. Miles Beckwith.
 H. R. 14111. Henry C. Townner.
 H. R. 14171. Hiram Shurtleff.
 H. R. 14179. Henry Sennard.
 H. R. 14310. Thompson S. Lozaw.
 H. R. 14347. Nathan Baker.
 H. R. 14362. George W. Wells.
 H. R. 14365. John Givens.
 H. R. 14394. Matthias Gates.
 H. R. 14467. Joseph L. Reel.
 H. R. 14493. William T. Brown.
 H. R. 14500. William Sprouse.
 H. R. 14519. Charles E. Gerrold.
 H. R. 14556. Joseph Wigger.
 H. R. 14628. Oliver W. Moore.
 H. R. 14640. Elijah Marsh.
 H. R. 14659. Otis Hull.
 H. R. 14676. Frank Thomas.
 H. R. 14690. Emanuel L. Price.
 H. R. 14737. S. Augustus Elliott.
 H. R. 14744. Henry Gifford.
 H. R. 14938. William G. Jackson.
 H. R. 14979. James P. Reynolds.
 H. R. 15054. James O. Whorl.
 H. R. 15074. Calice Boudreau.
 H. R. 15079. Oscar D. Culver.
 H. R. 15122. Hiram S. Woods.
 H. R. 15145. Florence Ada Stoddard.
 H. R. 15163. Marvin W. Bennett.
 H. R. 15183. Nicholas Schell.
 H. R. 15203. William F. Wolvin.
 H. R. 15205. Doctor W. Epps.
 H. R. 15243. Jefferson R. McKaig.
 H. R. 15294. Daniel Z. Rogers.
 H. R. 15302. Albert M. Gottwalt.
 H. R. 15306. Michael Russell.
 H. R. 15310. Frederick Mayer.
 H. R. 15328. Elijah Blackburn.
 H. R. 15360. George W. Wolfe.
 H. R. 15366. William H. Pitts.
 H. R. 15402. Isaac L. Ferris.
 H. R. 15408. John E. Opdyke.
 H. R. 15414. Henry D. Sumner.
 H. R. 15415. William H. Mix.
 H. R. 15417. Andrew J. Escue.
 H. R. 15429. Elliott F. Wise.
 H. R. 15475. Israel Marshall.
 H. R. 15477. George W. Kilmer.
 H. R. 15519. James Chalmers.
 H. R. 15532. Charles B. Kunstler.
 H. R. 15535. William H. Lott.
 H. R. 15536. Marquis D. Usher.
 H. R. 15595. Whitfield H. Lance.
 H. R. 15622. Nathan Smith.
 H. R. 15672. Reuben Kinder.
 H. R. 15677. Samuel B. Morris.
 H. R. 15695. Robert M. Glasgow.
 H. R. 15712. James Hummel.
 H. R. 15729. James J. Short.
 H. R. 15779. David S. Griffith.
 H. R. 15796. Isaac W. Nutting.
 H. R. 15800. Nelson B. Miller.
 H. R. 15813. Robert B. Thomas.
 H. R. 15817. John Parker.
 H. R. 15846. George M. Jacobs.
 H. R. 15853. John K. Miller.
 H. R. 15882. Mary Eaton.
 H. R. 15925. Harvey Sallade.
 H. R. 15984. Edgar W. Rose.
 H. R. 15998. Friederika Serini.
 H. R. 16023. Calvin Curler.
 H. R. 16027. Charles L. Bigelow.
 H. R. 16049. John S. Grosvenor.
 H. R. 16050. E. McLean B. Scott (insane).
 H. R. 16083. William S. Jackson.
 H. R. 16102. Richard Burge.
 H. R. 16103. Dick Ransom.
 H. R. 16113. John Robinson Davis.
 H. R. 16119. Christopher C. Watkins.
 H. R. 16161. David Rine.
 H. R. 16194. Richard A. Woodall.
 H. R. 16229. Mary Power.
 H. R. 16243. Tyler W. Parker.
 H. R. 16270. John H. Foutch.
 H. R. 16298. Miron Harper.
 H. R. 16302. George W. Cainan.
 H. R. 16314. William G. Beckley.
 H. R. 16335. Benjamin H. Monk.
 H. R. 16340. Almon G. Cooley.
 H. R. 16337. John Scott Moore.
 H. R. 16829. Edgar Brown.
 H. R. 16846. William Hodge.
 H. R. 16936. Thomas Dennis.
 H. R. 16906. Lawrence O'Toole.
 H. R. 17006. Ira McLaughlin.
 H. R. 17075. Gilbert O. Hoffman.
 H. R. 17099. Robert E. Ewing.
 H. R. 17138. Samuel P. Young.
 H. R. 17163. Ignatius Boff.
 H. R. 17225. Julius A. Keeler.
 H. R. 17226. William Weingand.
 H. R. 17227. George W. Clay.
 H. R. 17343. William Haines.
 H. R. 17344. Byron See.
 H. R. 17416. William T. Figley.
 H. R. 17486. William Parker.
 H. R. 17533. Marcus F. Nesmith.
 H. R. 17534. Charles Logan.
 H. R. 17595. John C. Ort.
 H. R. 17617. Archibald McGinnis.
 H. R. 17661. Acquilla Huff.
 H. R. 17721. John A. Poston.
 H. R. 17751. James S. Barber.
 H. R. 17752. George W. Darragh.
 H. R. 18029. Elizabeth C. Wallace.
 H. R. 18166. Isaac Newman.
 H. R. 18165. John Beaver.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment. The bill was read for amendment.

The following committee amendment was agreed to.

Page 35, line 21, strike out "\$40" and insert "\$50."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 12, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Leaf River, Miss. (H. Doc. No. 1723); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of West Creek, N. J. (H. Doc. No. 1724); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on reexamination of Apalachicola River, the Cut-Off, Lee Slough, Lower Chipola River, and Upper Chipola River, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 1725); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting data relative to the exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines used for the same purpose as those exchanged by the Panama Canal, for the period of July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1726); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a memorandum of the Chief of Staff, recommending a change in the provision in the estimates under the fortifications bill in regard to the rental of suitable space for the drafting force of the Office of Chief of Ordnance (H. Doc. No. 1727); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 17710) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tallapoosa River, dividing the counties of Montgomery and Elmore, in the State of Alabama, at a point somewhere between Judkin Ferry and Hughes Ferry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1210), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAYBURN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 17603) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a wagon bridge across the St. Francis River at a point one-half mile northwest of Parkin, Cross County, Ark., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1211), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DILLON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 17602) granting the consent of Congress to the county commissioners of Polk County, Minn., and Grand Forks County, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1212), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 5900) providing for the disposal of certain lands in block 69 in the city of Port Angeles, State of Washington, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1213), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HELM, from the Committee on the Census, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 107) authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of marriage and divorce, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1214), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 12417) authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish the statistics of forest and State finance, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1215), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 18526) providing for an increase in salaries of the United States district attorneys and United States marshals for the northern and southern districts of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 18527) to provide for the extirpation of the Hessian fly; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 18528) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to test the existence of artesian and other underground water supplies in Lincoln County, Colo.; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 18529) granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Rapides Parish, La., to construct a bridge across Red River, at or near Boyce, La.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 18530) providing for the construction of bridges and culverts under reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 18531) concerning proof of widowhood in claims for pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 18532) to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended by an act approved May 15, 1916; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 18533) to repeal an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 18534) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near Parkin, Ark.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 18535) to provide for the improvement of a public building in the city of Youngstown, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 18536) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Spencer, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18537) relating to statutes of limitations and amendments to pleadings in matters relating thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 18538) to appropriate \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of securing and erecting a flagpole and a flag of the United States of America and the expense of the proper Government official to assist in raising said flag, to commemorate and celebrate in the city of Natchez, Adams County, Miss., in 1917, or any date to be fixed, the first raising of the flag of the United States of America and the first occupation by United States troops of the seat of government (now Natchez, Miss.) of the Spanish territory, on March 30, 1798, by Capt. Guion, commanding the troops of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 18539) for the construction of a breakwater at Nawiliwili Harbor, island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18540) for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18541) to provide for a military road around the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 18542) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 18543) for site and building of Federal building at Red Bluff, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18544) for the protection and improvement of the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18545) for the protection and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18546) making an appropriation for improving the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, continuing improvement and maintenance, including improvement above Sacramento to Red Bluff, Cal.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 18547) making an appropriation for the continuation of the irrigation of the lands on the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 18548) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and cannon balls to the village of Cedarville, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKELLAR: A bill (H. R. 18549) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Murfreesboro, Tenn., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 18550) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Montgomery, in the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18551) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Montgomery, in the State of Tennessee, to

construct a bridge across the Cumberland River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HULBERT: A bill (H. R. 18552) to appropriate \$600,000 for the improvement of the North or Hudson River, N. Y., with a view to securing an increase in depth to 40 feet and suitable widths in the North or Hudson River Channel from deep water in the Upper Bay, as far north as Spuyten Duyvil; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McKELLAR: A bill (H. R. 18553) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Bolivar, Tenn., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 18554) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 18555) for the improvement of the harbor at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KAHN: Resolution (H. Res. 394) authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the shipment of war material from the United States into Mexico; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 395) authorizing the Secretary of Labor to investigate immigration conditions as they will be affected by the close of the present war in Europe; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Resolution (H. Res. 396) requesting the Federal Trade Commission to furnish the House of Representatives certain information; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 397) requesting the Department of Justice to furnish the House of Representatives certain information; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 316) providing that the Congress of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the "golden wedding" of the first transcontinental lines of railway in the United States; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 18556) granting an increase of pension to William W. Keen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18557) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18558) granting an increase of pension to Jacob J. Cope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18559) granting an increase of pension to John H. Stratton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 18560) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Moser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 18561) granting an increase of pension to George W. McConchie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 18562) granting an increase of pension to Loretta Ducolon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18563) granting a pension to Jackson W. Bankston; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18564) granting a pension to Theopolis Barnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 18565) to authorize the sale of certain land in Alabama to the heirs at law of Thomas Tumlin, deceased; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 18566) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy E. Mullins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 18567) granting an increase of pension to Dennis W. Riordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18568) granting an increase of pension to William E. Openshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18569) for the relief of Charles E. Currier; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHANDLER of New York: A bill (H. R. 18570) granting a pension to Eliza Peel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18571) granting an increase of pension to Levi Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 18572) granting an increase of pension to Hansford Austin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 18573) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Worsham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 18574) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Choat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 18575) granting an increase of pension to Julius Joles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18576) granting an increase of pension to David Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18577) granting an increase of pension to John M. Sheldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18578) granting an increase of pension to Perry A. Crandall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 18579) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bachman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18580) granting a pension to William F. Mohr; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 18581) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bothwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 18582) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah E. Hamm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 18583) granting an increase of pension to William J. Platt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18584) granting an increase of pension to Laura McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18585) granting an increase of pension to William H. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18586) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Ricketts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18587) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel R. Sylva; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 18588) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18589) granting a pension to Walter H. Denis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 18590) granting an increase of pension to David Bellnap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18591) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Bradshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELSTON: A bill (H. R. 18592) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Kell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 18593) granting a pension to John R. Houchin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 18594) granting an increase of pension to Robert Anderson, now known as Robert M. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 18595) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Niles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18596) granting a pension to George W. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18597) granting a pension to Mary C. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 18598) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Webb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18599) for the relief of Jacob Ehla, alias Jacob Eby, alias John Ihle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 18600) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McLarnan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 18601) to correct the military record of Peter Netz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 18602) granting an increase of pension to John W. Wymore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 18603) waiving the age limit for admission to the Dental Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Orville A. Grove; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 18604) granting an increase of pension to Eaton Kinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 18605) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dickens; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 18606) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Shine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 18607) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Ham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 18608) for the relief of Adam W. Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 18609) granting an increase of pension to Simon Z. Whitelather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18610) granting an increase of pension to Israel Sheppard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18611) granting an increase of pension to John W. Randels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18612) granting an increase of pension to John Haines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18613) granting an increase of pension to William Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18614) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Sheppard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18615) granting an increase of pension to James S. Frizzell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18616) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Moyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18617) granting a pension to Albert McAllister; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18618) for the relief of Wickliff Fry, for horse lost while hired by the United States Geological Survey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 18619) for the relief of Robert D. Young; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 18620) granting a pension to Theresa Dietz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18621) granting an increase of pension to John Cochrane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18622) granting an increase of pension to John Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 18623) granting an increase of pension to James J. Hollywood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 18624) granting an increase of pension to James A. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18625) granting an increase of pension to Doctor E. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18626) granting an increase of pension to John Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18627) granting an increase of pension to John Burrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18628) granting a pension to Augustus Light; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18629) for the relief of George H. Marriott; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 18630) granting an increase of pension to Maurice J. Gordon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 18631) for the relief of Joseph Kahnheimer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 18632) granting a pension to Bernard Klatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 18633) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. O'Linn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 18634) granting an increase of pension to Kate Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 18635) granting a pension to John D. Hoskins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 18636) granting an increase of pension to Elijah H. Inman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18637) granting an increase of pension to William H. Wilkerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18638) granting an increase of pension to Philip Newton Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 18639) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Comer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18640) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Swinburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 18641) granting a pension to Charles P. Hagely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 18642) granting a pension to J. William Lambright; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 18643) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGEE: A bill (H. R. 18644) granting a pension to William L. Killoren; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 18645) granting a pension to Justus W. Swanberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18646) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Corbin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 18647) granting a pension to Sarah M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18648) granting a pension to Eliza A. Heslar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 18649) granting a pension to Hannah L. Gowdy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 18650) granting an increase of pension to James Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OGLESBY: A bill (H. R. 18651) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Henri Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 18652) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Mykins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18653) granting an increase of pension to Norman L. McCausland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 18654) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18655) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Krieger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18656) granting an increase of pension to Theodore G. Carlisle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18657) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 18658) for the allowance of certain claims for back pay growing out of service in the Army during the Civil War as reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 18659) granting an increase of pension to John D. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18660) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cuddeback; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 18661) authorizing the President to promote Edwin T. Burnley, sergeant, Third Company, Fort Kamehameha, Hawaiian Territory, to the rank of second lieutenant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 18662) granting an increase of pension to Fred A. Angelo; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RICKETTS: A bill (H. R. 18663) granting a pension to Lafayette Fasnough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18664) granting a pension to Sarah Amerine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18665) granting a pension to Eliza Greten; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18666) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Ryan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18667) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Inboden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18668) granting an increase of pension to James Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18669) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18670) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Wallar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18671) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Geslen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18672) granting an increase of pension to Peter Daubenmier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18673) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Stultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18674) granting an increase of pension to James S. Knighton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18675) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Dodson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18676) granting an increase of pension to James Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18677) granting an increase of pension to Helen A. Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18678) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Shell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18679) granting an increase of pension to Austin P. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18680) granting an increase of pension to James W. Wilkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18681) granting an increase of pension to John Wyskiver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18682) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Howdyshell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18683) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wilds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18684) granting an increase of pension to R. D. McManigal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18685) granting an increase of pension to David Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18686) granting an increase of pension to William Vorhees; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18687) granting an increase of pension to Samuel St. Clair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18688) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah K. Spohn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 18689) providing for the appointment of Chief Boatswain William Lowell Hill as a commander in the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 18690) granting an increase of pension to James Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18691) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Sloan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18692) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18693) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 18694) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. McMullen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 18695) granting an increase of pension to C. L. Haldaman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18696) granting an increase of pension to T. J. Stoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 18697) granting an increase of pension to Walter McCracken; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18698) granting an increase of pension to John West; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18699) granting an increase of pension to Rial Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 18700) granting an increase of pension to Aristine Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18701) granting an increase of pension to Henry Nance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18702) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Van Pelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 18703) granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18704) granting a pension to George Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 18705) granting an increase of pension to E. G. Burnet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 18706) granting a pension to Jenkin Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18707) granting an increase of pension to Archelus Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18708) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Carey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 18709) granting a pension to Sirena Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18710) granting a pension to John J. Swan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 18711) for the relief of Elmer Howe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 18712) granting a pension to Torance D. Reynolds; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 18713) granting an increase of pension to James Hibbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 18714) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18715) granting a pension to Pearley P. Beal; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 18716) granting a pension to William C. Leonard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: Petitions of J. H. Housel, H. G. Mowry, R. C. Huffman, H. G. Benna, C. Brown, E. R. Brant, A. A. Hymes, G. H. Barkley, Raymond Miller, Raymond Hurley, H. N. Elder, B. J. Holler, W. E. Brant, Austin Banker, Sherman A. Smith, W. C. May, J. C. Turner, J. H. Myers, J. L. Turner, E. O. Turner, and G. H. Brown, all of Buffalo Mills, Pa., for an embargo on the shipment of foodstuffs abroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of S. A. Taylor, James Manock, Harvey Housel, John Bridaham, George V. Corboy, Elias Gibson, D. M. Shaffer, Elbert E. Devore, H. G. Davidson, John F. Brightbill, J. D. Clapper, W. E. Brown, Howard S. Mardorff, and Sewall W. Rouger, all of Bedford, Pa., for increase of pay for postal employees; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BROWNE: Petitions of S. E. Pearl, Lucy Garfield, K. A. McCauley, and others of Wood County, Wis., against House bill 13778, to exclude from mails certain publications; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relative to cooperation for export trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relative to international alliances and American trade cooperation with the Tariff Commission for study; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relative to congressional inquiry into interstate transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, relative to inadequate salary for United States Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANFORTH: Petition of employees of the post office of Brockport, N. Y., relative to increased compensation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DEWALT: Petition of sundry citizens of the thirteenth Pennsylvania district, favoring embargo on foodstuffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petitions of the Trades and Labor Council of La Crosse, Wis., and Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, favoring an embargo and Government control of foodstuffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of post-office employees of Ottawa, Ill., favoring increase of pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., of Chicago, Ill., opposing the abandonment of the pneumatic-tube mail service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GARDNER: Memorial of Lynn Chamber of Commerce, of Lynn, Mass., with regard to the increased cost and difficulty of securing leather; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of a men's meeting in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, November 28, 1916, protesting against the deportation of Belgians by Germans; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: Petition of citizens of El Dorado, Ark., favoring House joint resolution 264; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: Papers in support of bill for relief of Adam W. Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Papers to accompany House bill 18613, for relief of William Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 18615, granting an increase of pension to James S. Frizzell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 18612, granting an increase of pension to John Haines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 18614, granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Sheppard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 18610, granting an increase of pension to Israel Sheppard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 18616, for increase of pension to Joseph Moyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 18617, for pension to Albert McAllister; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5151, granting a pension to Jacob Kopp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 18611, for pension for John W. Randels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 18609, granting pension to Simon Z. Whiteleather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: Memorial of Retail Merchants' Association of Ogden, Utah, favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. IGOE: Memorial of Pattern Makers' Association and Bottlers' Local Union No. 187, United Brewery Workers of America, of St. Louis, Mo., favoring embargo on foodstuffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KONOP: Petition of postal employees of Marinette, Wis., for increases in salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of National Live Stock Shippers' Protective League, relative to power to regulate rates and transportation of interstate traffic, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, favoring passage of legislation for improvement of certain specified waterways, etc.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, relative to pneumatic-tube service in Philadelphia; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: Petition of Maine railway employees in maintenance-of-way departments of railways, for eight-hour law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of employees of the Post Office Department, of Chicago, Ill., for increase of salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. NELSON: Petition of employees of post office at Stoughton, Wis., for increased pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. OAKEY: Petitions of sundry citizens of Hartford, Conn., asking for a congressional investigation of the new city building proposition at Lomax, Ill.; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, protesting against the enactment of the Myers bill, the Shields bill, and the oil-land provision of the Phelan bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OVERMYER: Petition of Columbia Camp, No. 17, Woodmen of the World, of North Baltimore, Ohio, favoring embargo on foodstuffs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SAUNDERS: Petition of J. M. Favrow and others, favoring eight-hour law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMS: Petition of sundry citizens of Linden, Tenn., favoring pensions for Confederate soldiers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SISSON: Petition of E. T. Sweeney and others, Grenada, Miss., as employees in maintenance-of-way department, American railways, asking inclusion in provision of eight-hour law, and setting forth reasons therefor; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of T. J. Chambers and others, Okolona, and W. J. Howell and others, of Egypt, both in the State of Mississippi, as employees in the maintenance-of-way department of American railways, asking that employees of this department be included in the workings of the eight-hour law and setting forth reasons therefor; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Petitions of citizens and commercial organizations of Texas, protesting against the transfer to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the right to control intrastate rates for freight carriage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Memorial of citizens of Boise, Idaho, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of George S. Zang and 21 citizens of Hillsdale, Mich., favoring increase in pay to mail clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of postal employees of Ilion, N. Y., for increase of pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of post-office clerks and carriers of Portsmouth, N. H., favoring increase in wages; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Memorial of Woman's Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs, Colo., relative to abolishing polygamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WASON: Petition of L. V. Barrett and 49 other residents of Nashua, N. H., voters and employees in the maintenance-of-way department of American railways, to be included in the workings of the eight-hour day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of A. J. Dana and 21 other postal employees at Keene, N. H., petitioning for an increase in salary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio: Petitions of Branch 1337, U. N. A. P. O. C., of Elyria, and clerk and letters carriers of Lorain, both in the State of Ohio, for increase of pay to meet the high cost of living; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 12, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou hast put an image of Thyself in the mind of man. The unity of life, the sequence of history, the obligations we owe one another arise out of the oneness of the life that we have in God. Thou hast called us into the great service of humanity. Thou hast taught us the sphere of our influence, the measure of our power, by the revelation of Thyself in contact with men. Thou hast served Thy creatures, and Thou hast loved them. And so we must serve, and so we must love. We pray Thee to call us by Thy spirit into this large service and inspire us with a constant thought that we are working together with God in the service which we rendered to our fellow men. For Christ's sake. Amen.

THOMAS B. CATRON, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the governor of North Dakota certifying that PORTER J. McCUMBER has been chosen a Senator from that State for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1917, which will be printed in the RECORD and placed on the files of the Senate.

The certificate is as follows:

[Certificate of election.]

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, BISMARCK.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1916, PORTER J. McCUMBER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 4th day of March, 1917.

Witness, his excellency our governor, Louis B. Hanna, and our seal hereto affixed at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1916.

[SEAL.]

L. B. HANNA,

Governor.

By the governor:

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

SENATOR FROM MAINE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the governor of Maine certifying that FREDERICK HALE has been chosen a Senator from that State for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1917, which will be printed in the RECORD and placed on the files of the Senate.

The certificate is as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that FREDERICK HALE, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, on the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1916, was chosen by the electors of this State a United States Senator to represent the State of Maine in the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1917.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Augusta the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1916, and in the one hundred and forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

OAKLEY C. CURTIS.

By the governor:

JOHN E. BUNKER,
Secretary of State.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 1437).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant

to law, a set of general rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 1485).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF SENATOR CLARKE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by sundry citizens of the municipality of Calumpit, Bulacan, P. I., in mass meeting assembled, on the death of Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas, and President pro tempore of the Senate, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Translation.]

CALUMPIT, BULACAN, P. I.

November 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you, inclosed herewith, copy of a resolution of sympathy adopted by the residents of this municipality of Calumpit, Bulacan, upon the death of the Senator from Arkansas, United States, Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, valiant defender of Philippine Independence, in order that you may advise the American Senate thereof.

Very respectfully,

M. FERNANDO.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN SENATE,

Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

CALUMPIT, BULACAN, P. I.

October 29, 1916.

The town of Calumpit voices the regret created throughout the Philippines by the news of the death of Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, Senator from Arkansas, in a mass meeting composed of the residents of said municipality held on this date at 6 p. m. in the Plaza Rizal, opposite the city hall. After a patriotic address delivered by the municipal president, Mr. Mariano Serrano, upon the death of Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, Senator from Arkansas, it was agreed, in the form of a resolution, to express the sympathy of the town of Calumpit for the death of the Senator, and for which purpose a committee of three was appointed, composed of Messrs. Mariano Serrano, Deogracias Macam, and Sergio Cespedez, to draft and send the message of sympathy.

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas the Manila press, in telegrams received from the United States, has given the sad news of the death in America of Senator JAMES P. CLARKE;

"Whereas it is common knowledge that the deceased Senator is the author of the famous amendment called the 'Clarke amendment,' whereby the concession of absolute independence to the Philippines was provided, to take effect in not less than two nor more than four years;

"Whereas said amendment, while through unprecedented efforts of some enemies to our cause in the United States, was not converted into law, was a faithful and unmistakable expression of the sympathies of the illustrious Senator, deceased, with the cause of independence of the Filipino people;

"Whereas in the death of Senator JAMES P. CLARKE the Philippine Islands have lost one of their most loyal, enthusiastic, and determined supporters of their cause: Therefore the town of Calumpit

"Resolved, To express, as it hereby does express, the profound sorrow with which it has received the news of the death of Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, of Arkansas, Member of the United States Senate, and President pro tempore thereof.

"Resolved further, That the committee appointed forward copies of this resolution to the Senate of the United States, to the family of the deceased, and to the Manila press, especially to the papers El Ideal and Consolidación, for its publication, as well as to the two houses of the Philippine Legislature."

MARIANO SERRANO,
DEOGRACIAS MACAM,
SERGIO CESPEDIZ.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7621. An act prohibiting the interment of the body of any person in the cemetery known as the Cemetery of the White's Tabernacle, No. 39, of the Ancient Order of Sons and Daughters, Brethren and Sisters of Moses, in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 18181. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented telegrams in the nature of memorials from the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and from the Working Men's Circle, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Civil War revenue cotton tax claimants in the case of Johnson v. McAdoo pending in the court of appeals in the District of Columbia, remonstrating